

Collaborative Delivery with Energy-Constrained Mobile Robots

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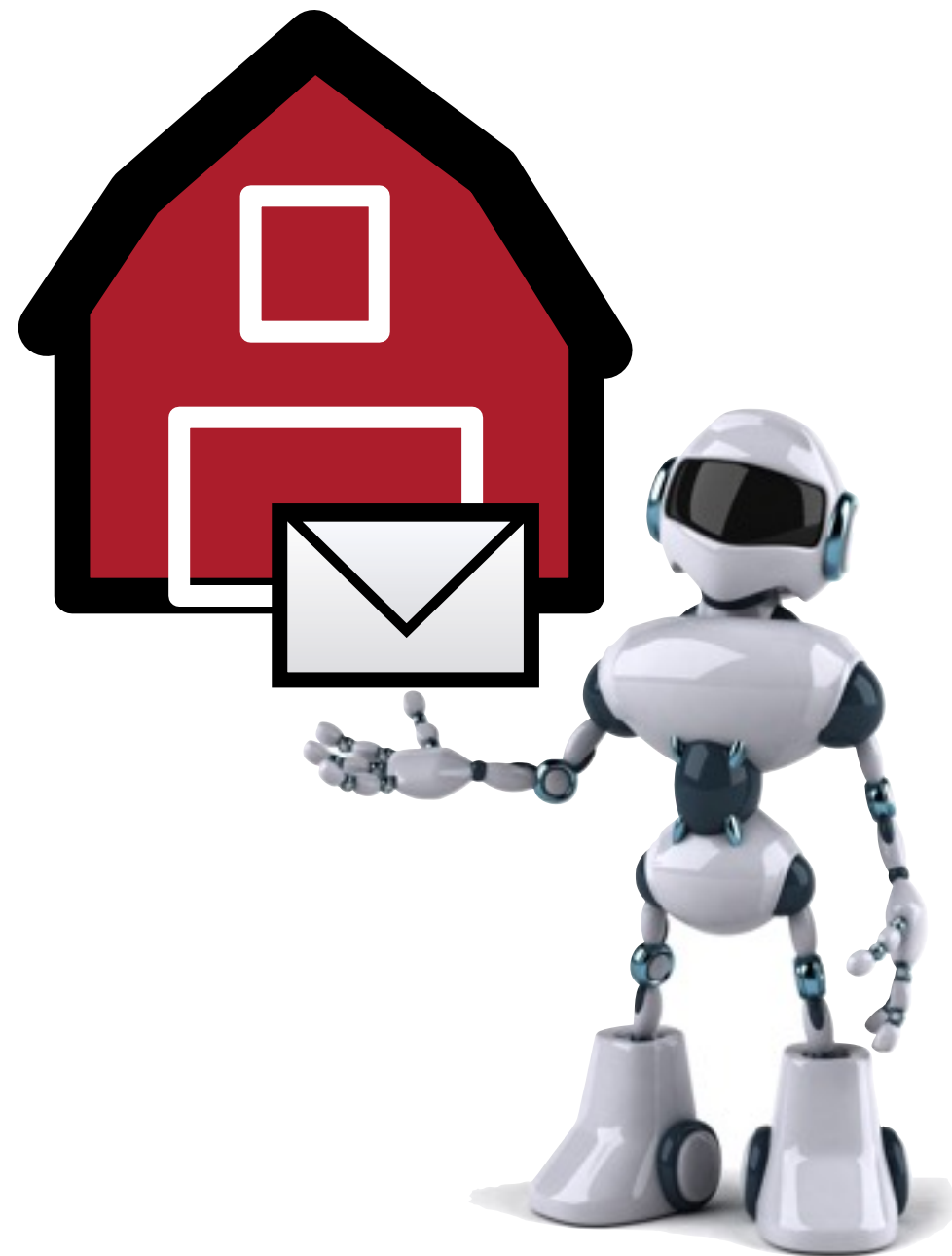
23rd International Colloquium on

Structural Information and

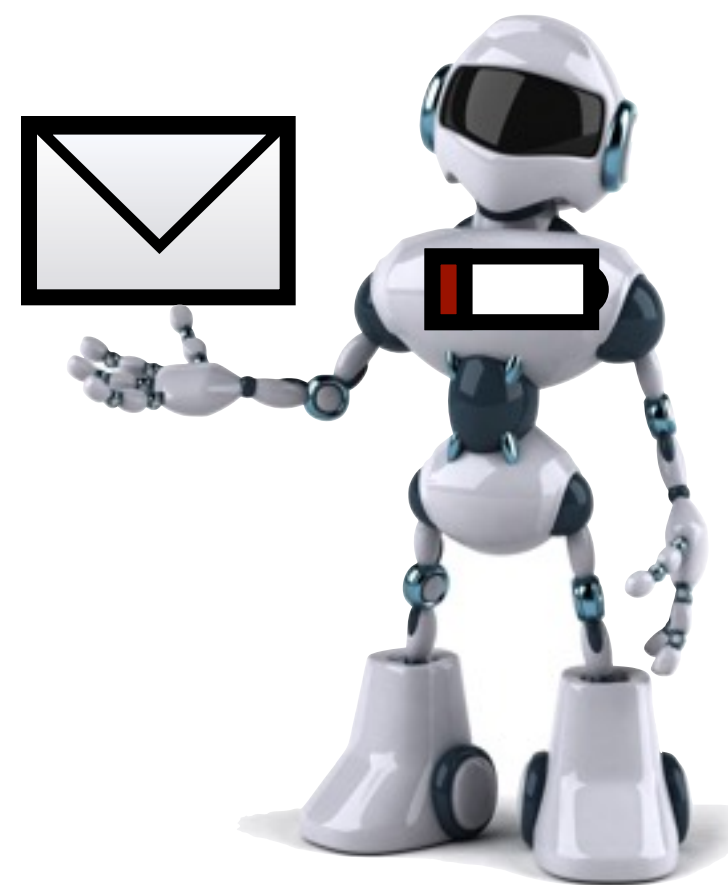
Communication Complexity

19–21 July 2016 · Helsinki, Finland

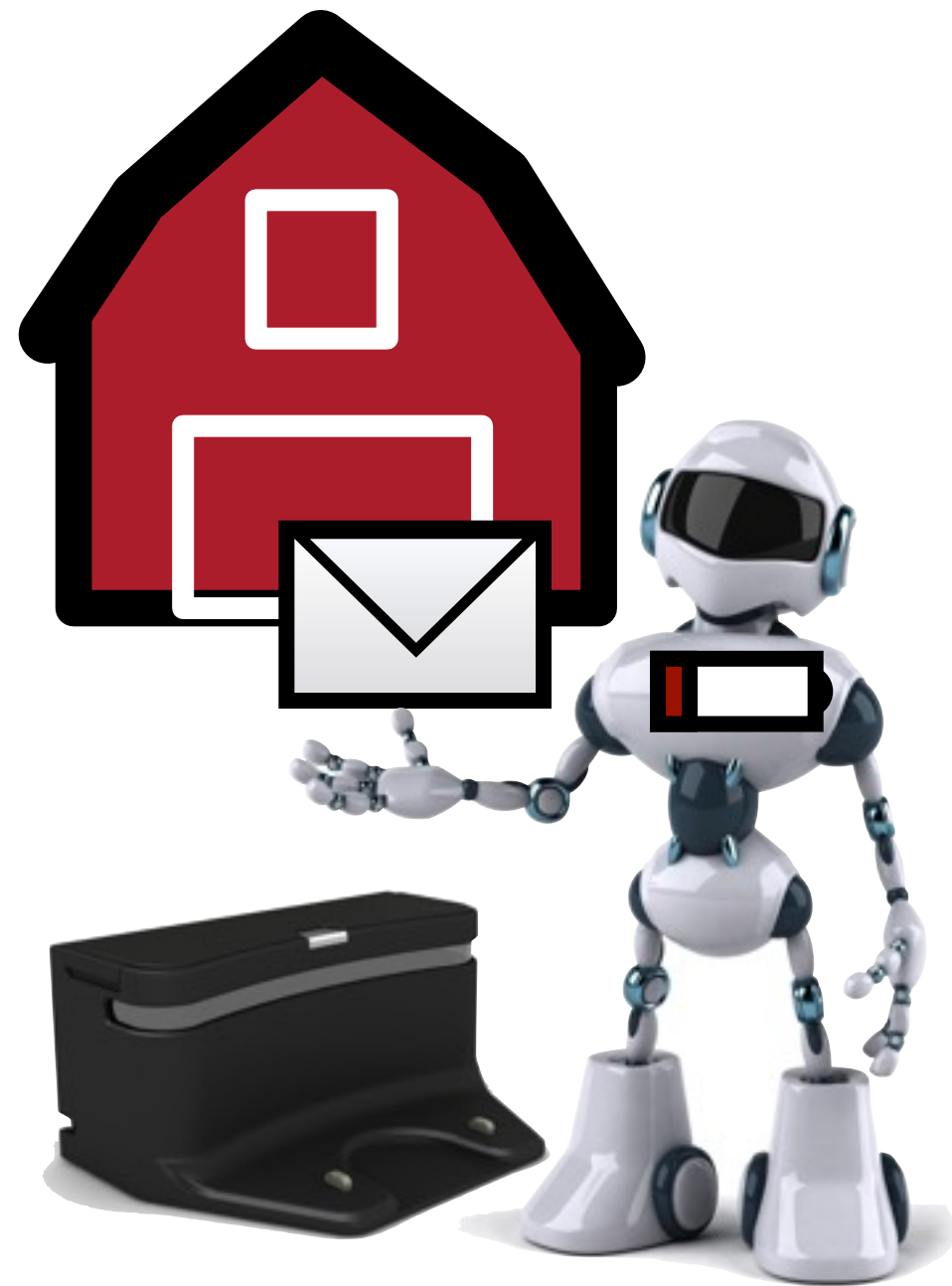
Collaborative delivery with mobile agents



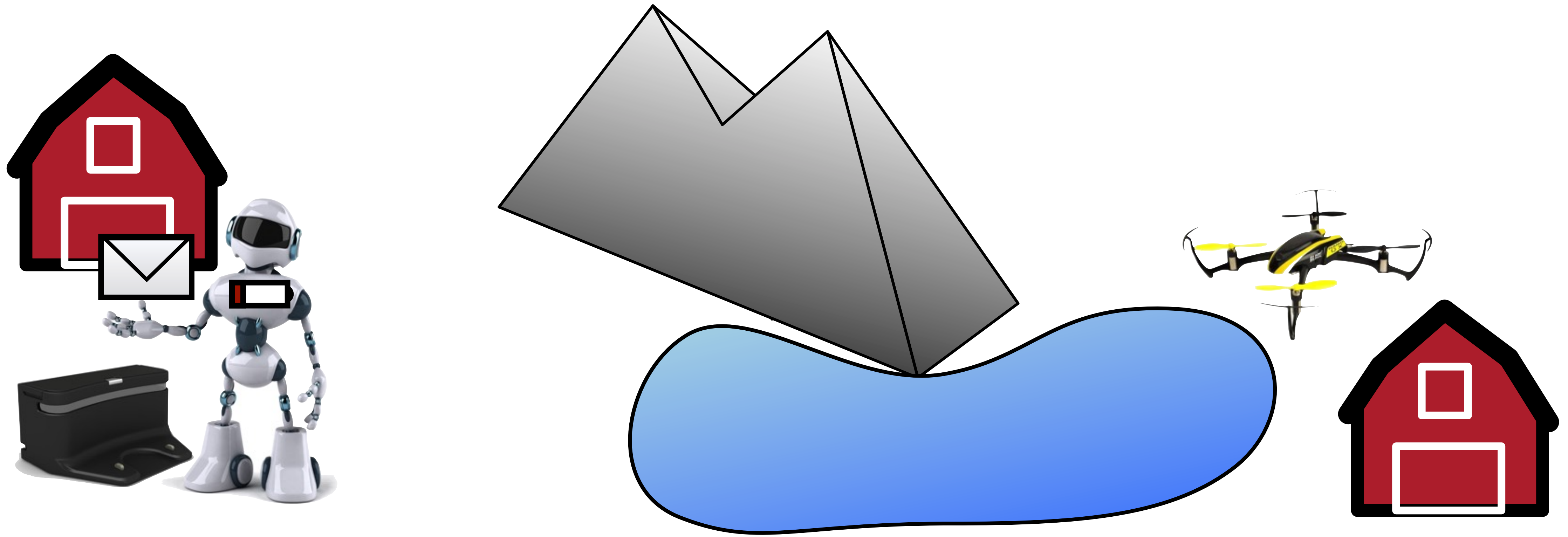
Collaborative delivery with mobile agents



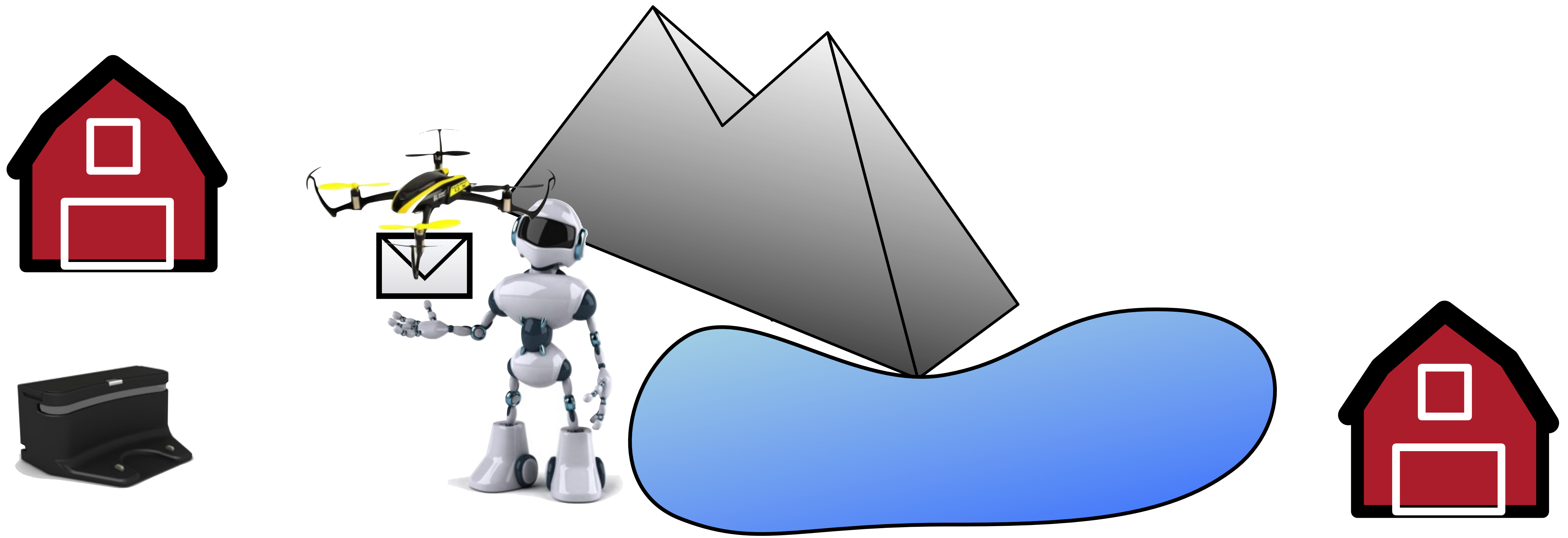
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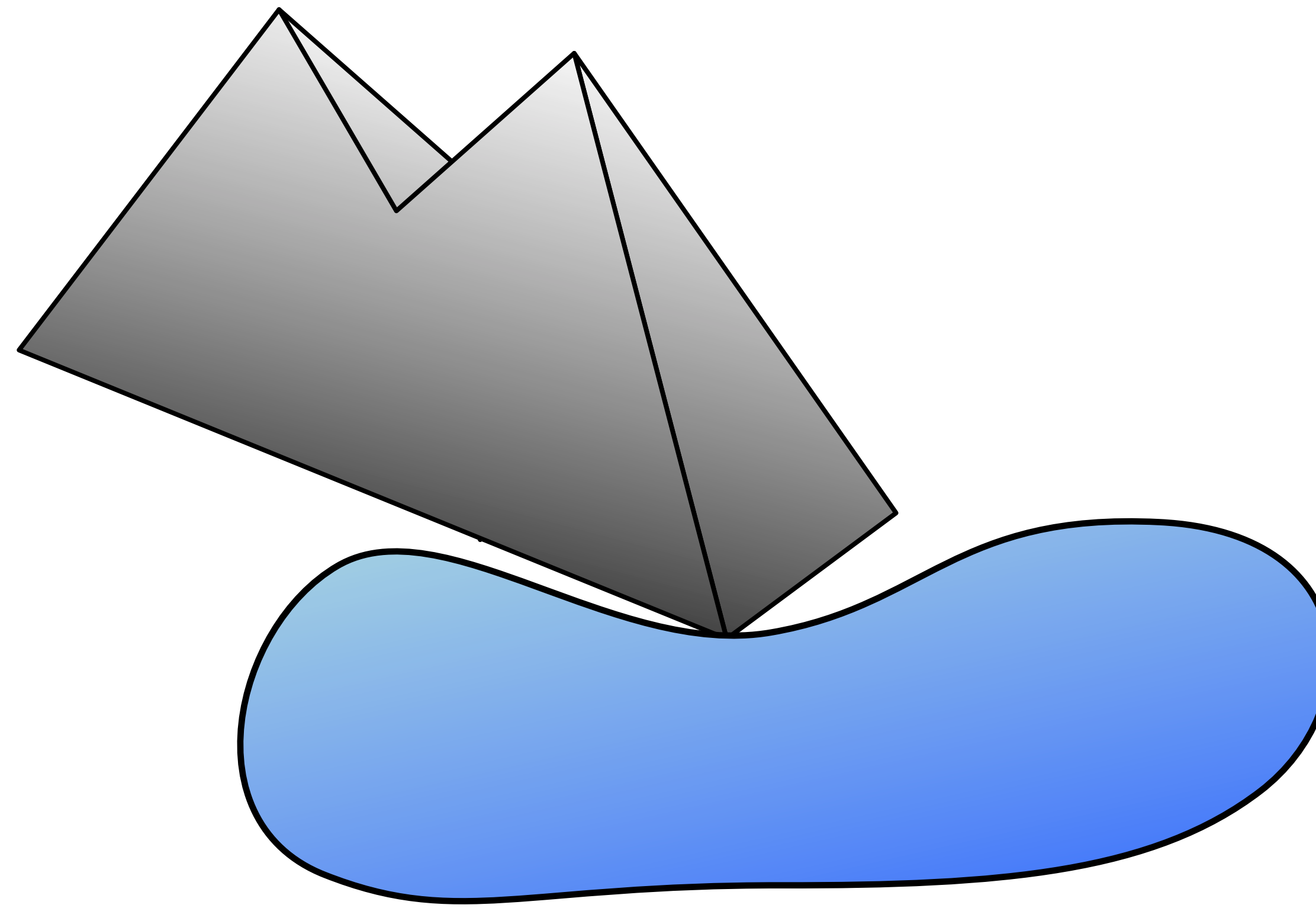
Collaborative delivery with mobile agents



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Collaborative delivery with mobile agents



Setting

- undirected, edge-weighted graph with $n=|V|$, $m=|E|$
- single message from s to t
- anyone can use any edge

Assumptions

- global coordination
- handovers anywhere

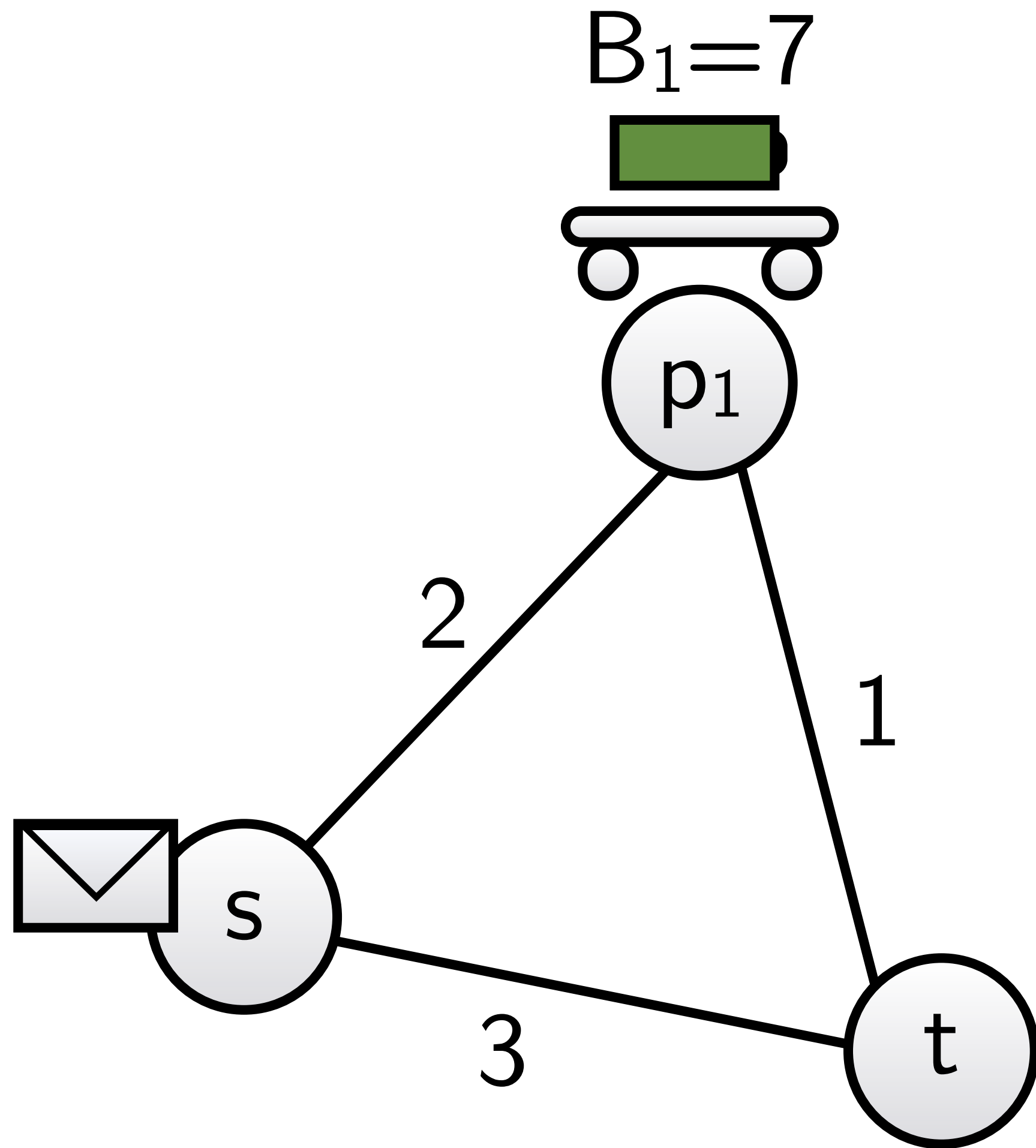
Agents

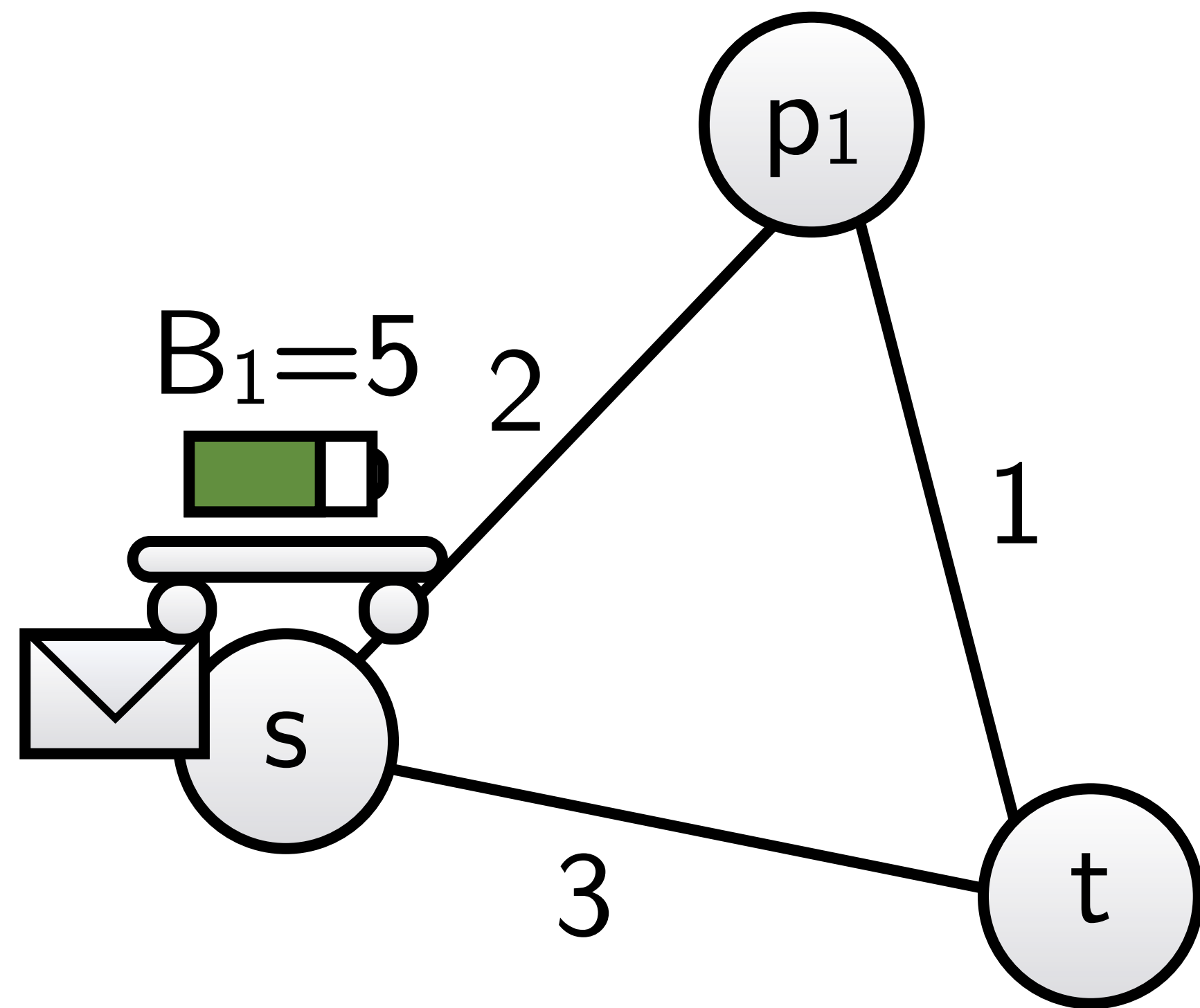
- k agents each with
 - starting vertex p_i
 - battery capacity B_i
- agents have to return

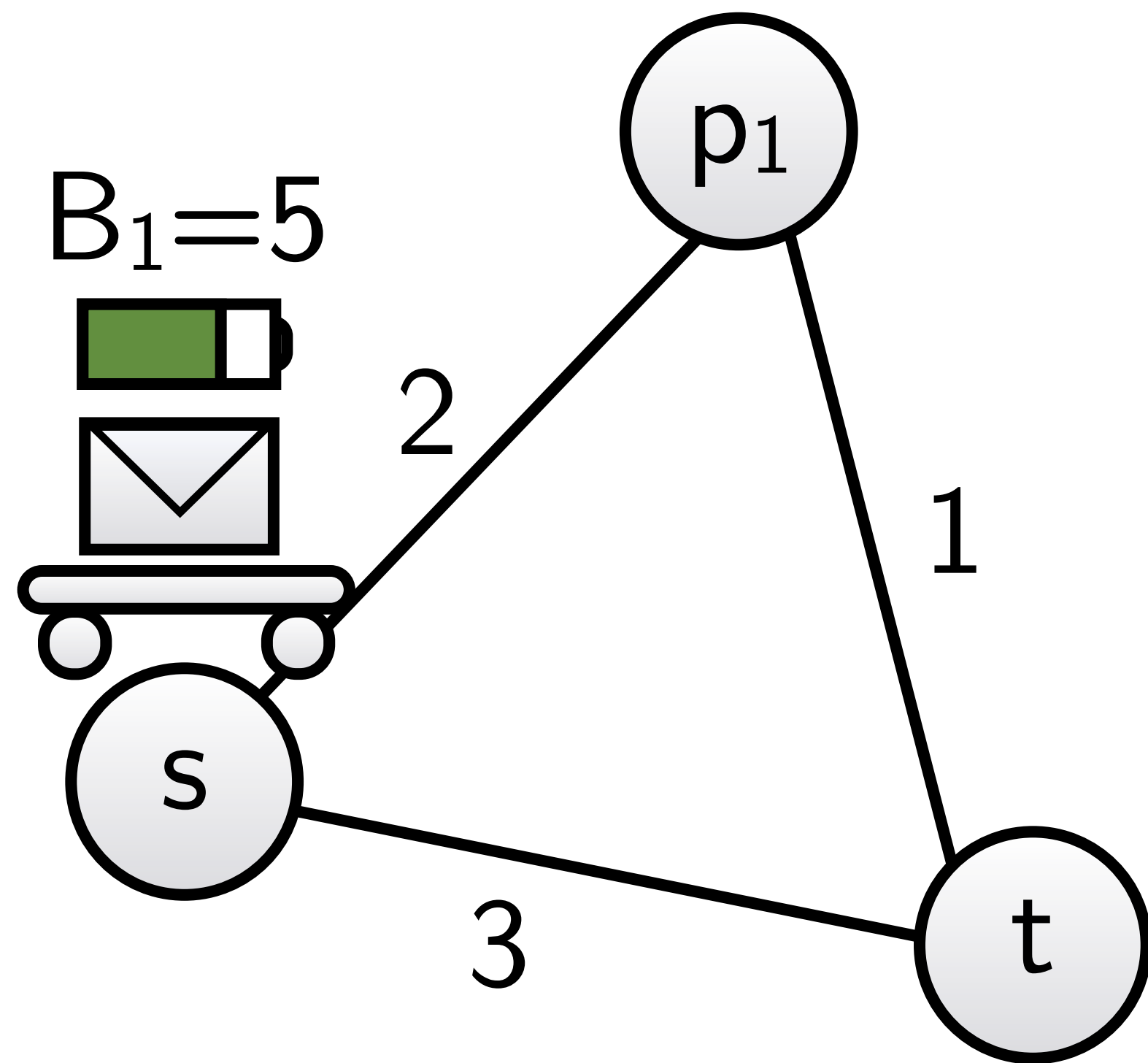
Task

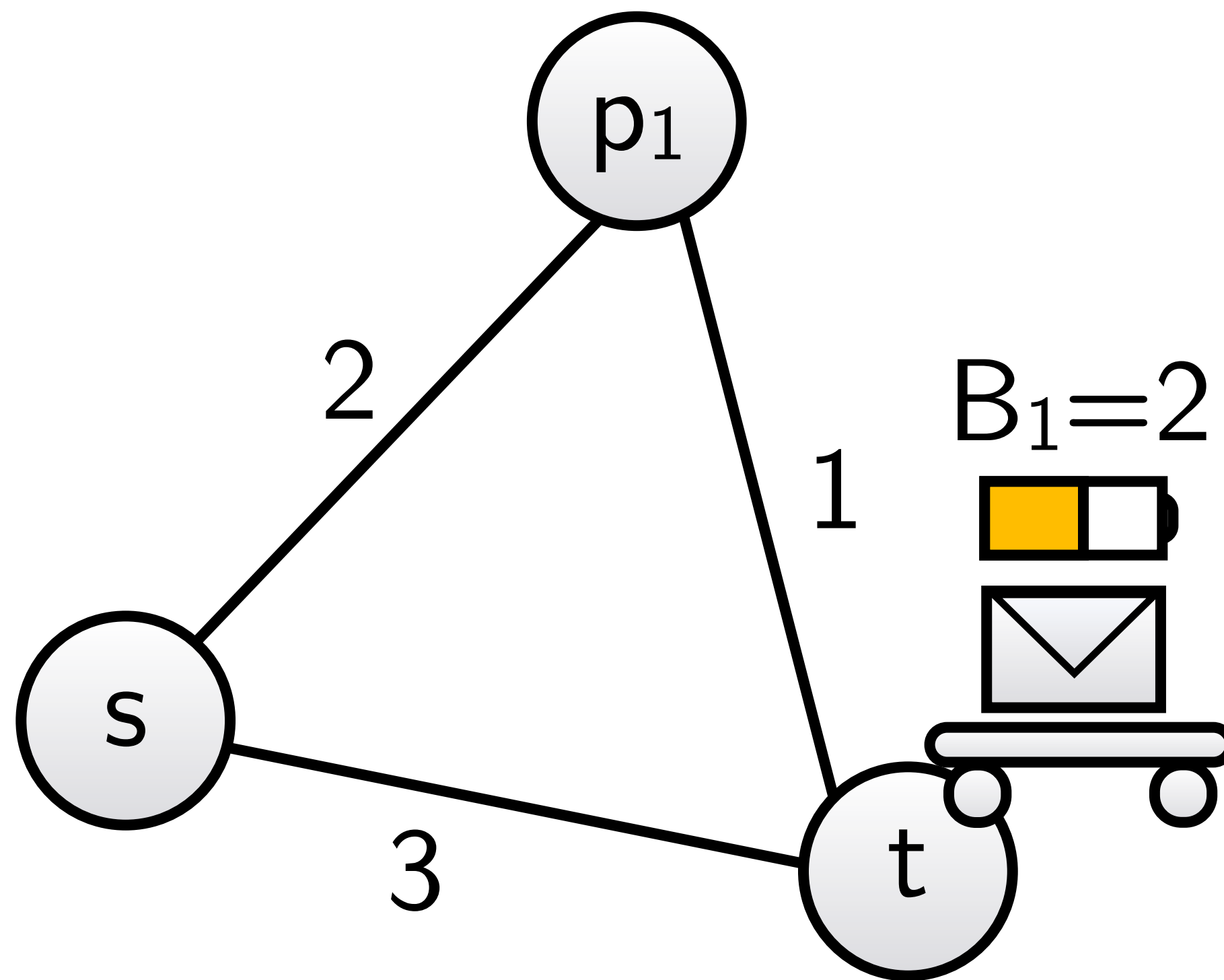
Decide feasibility!

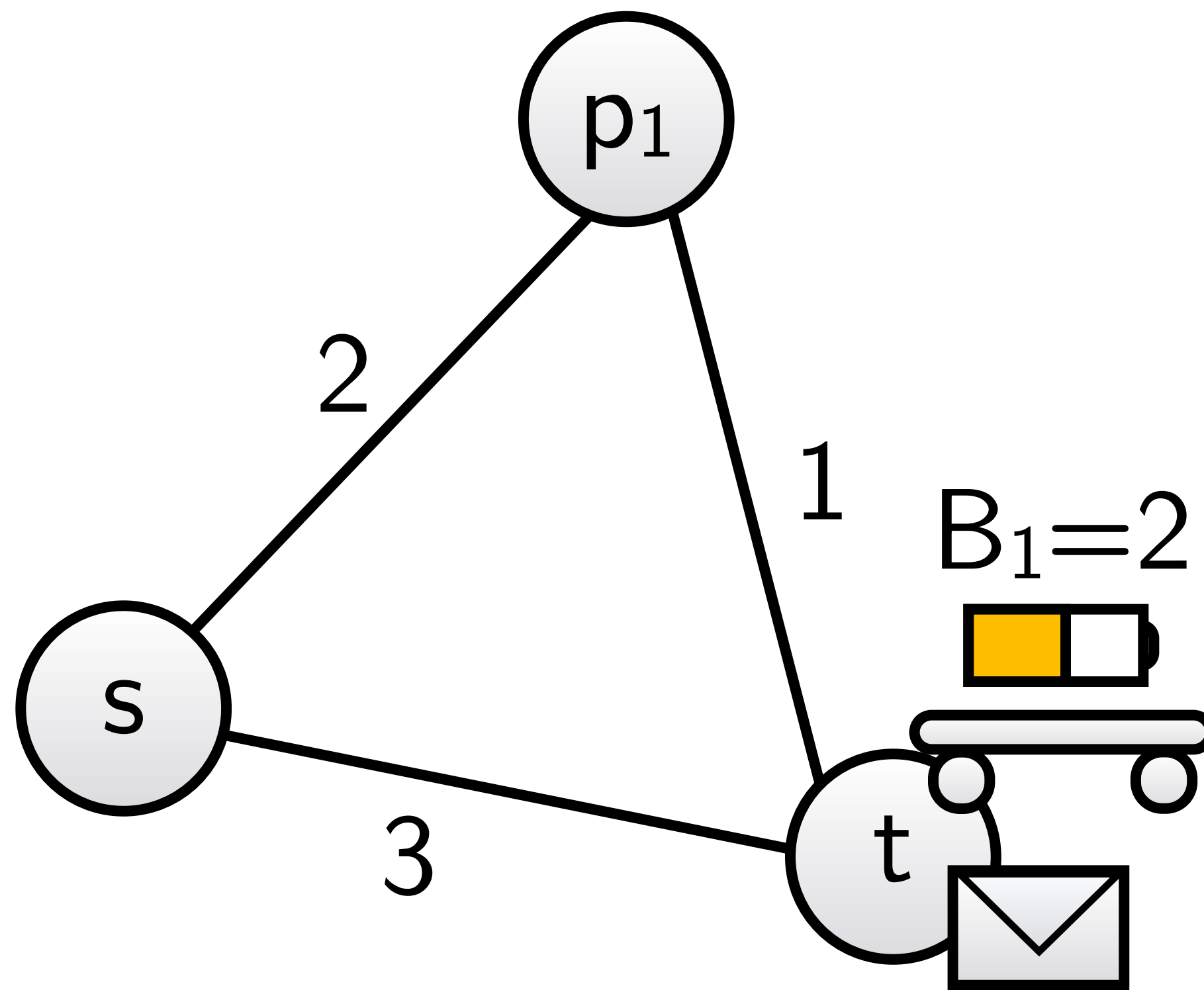
If yes, compute a schedule.

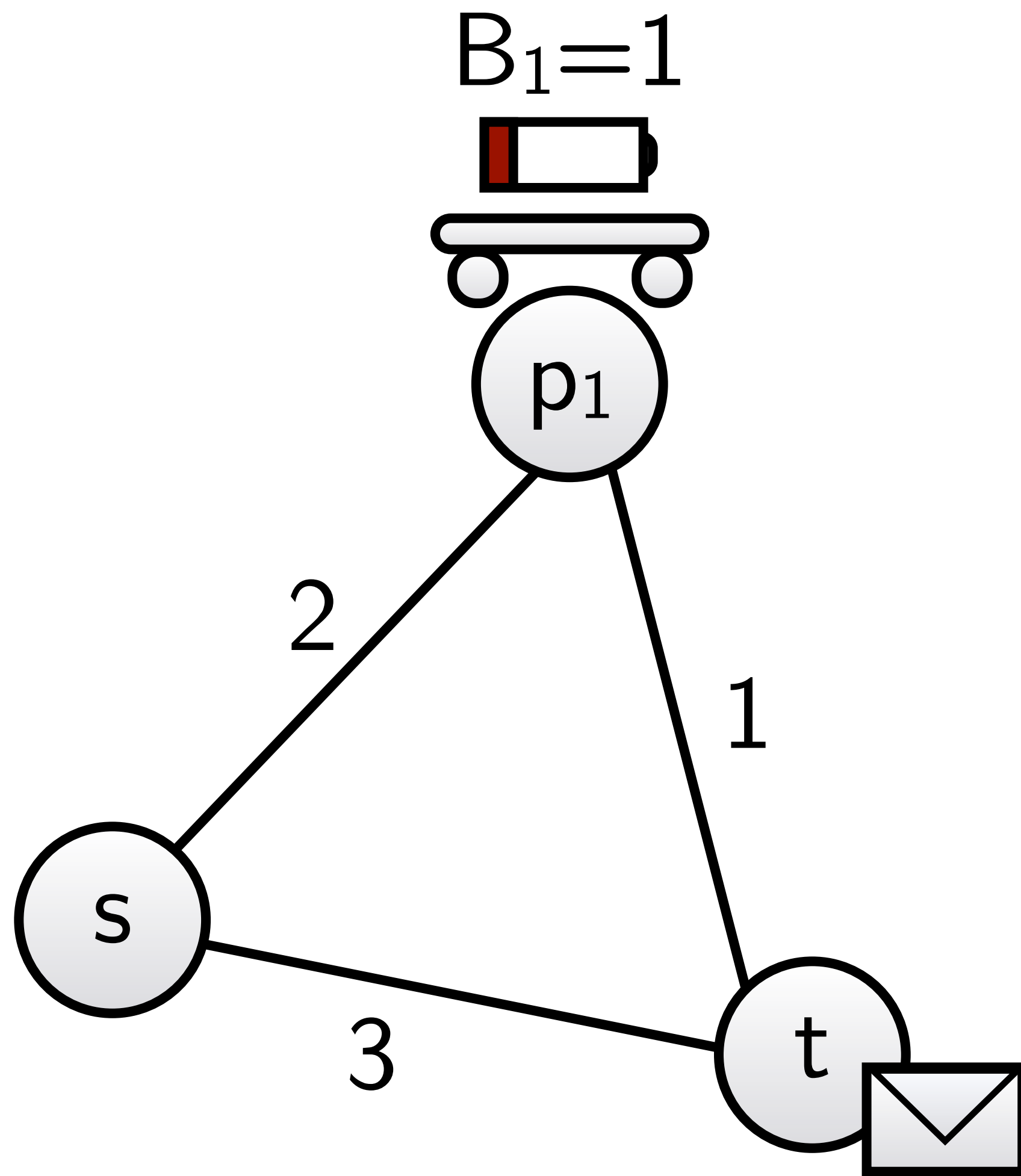


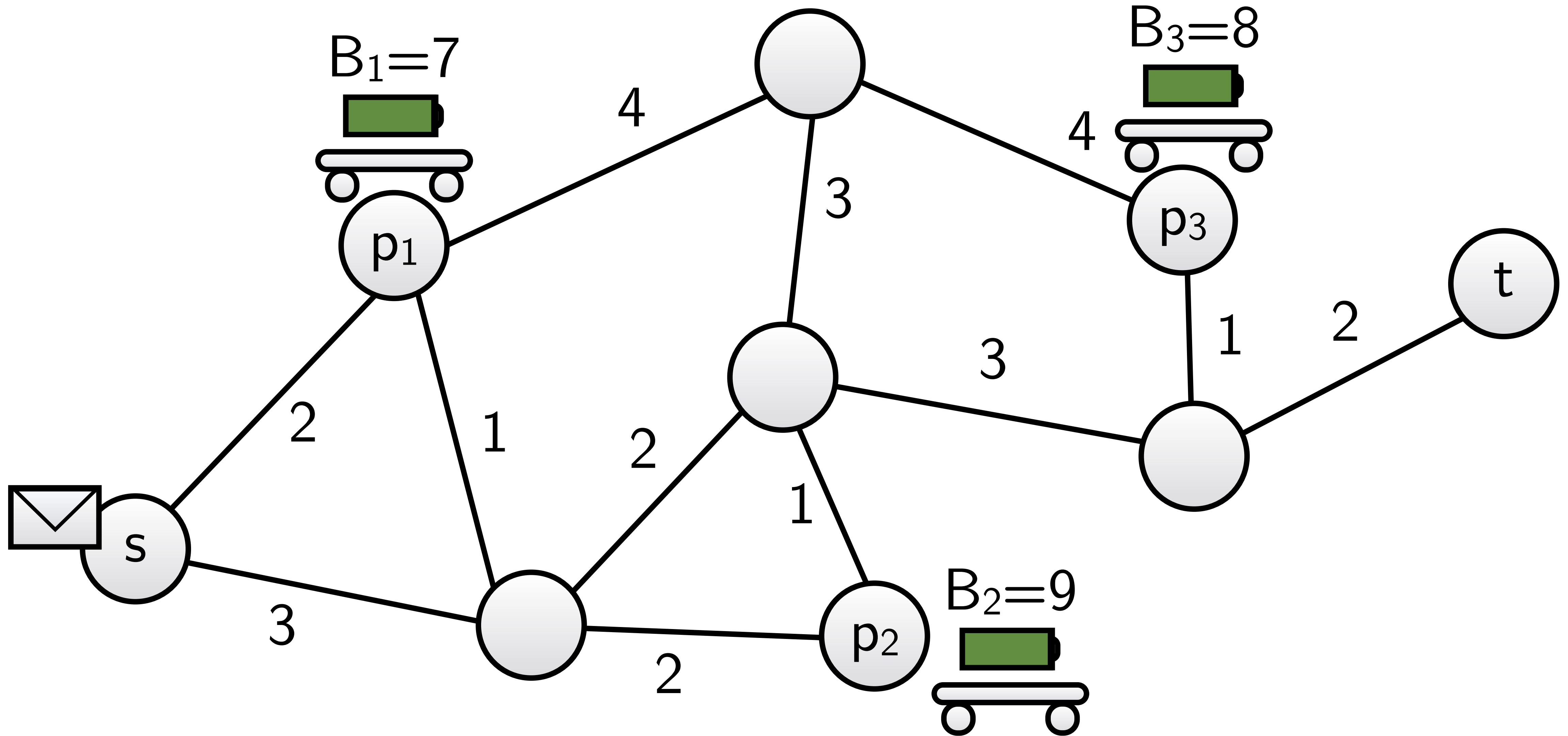


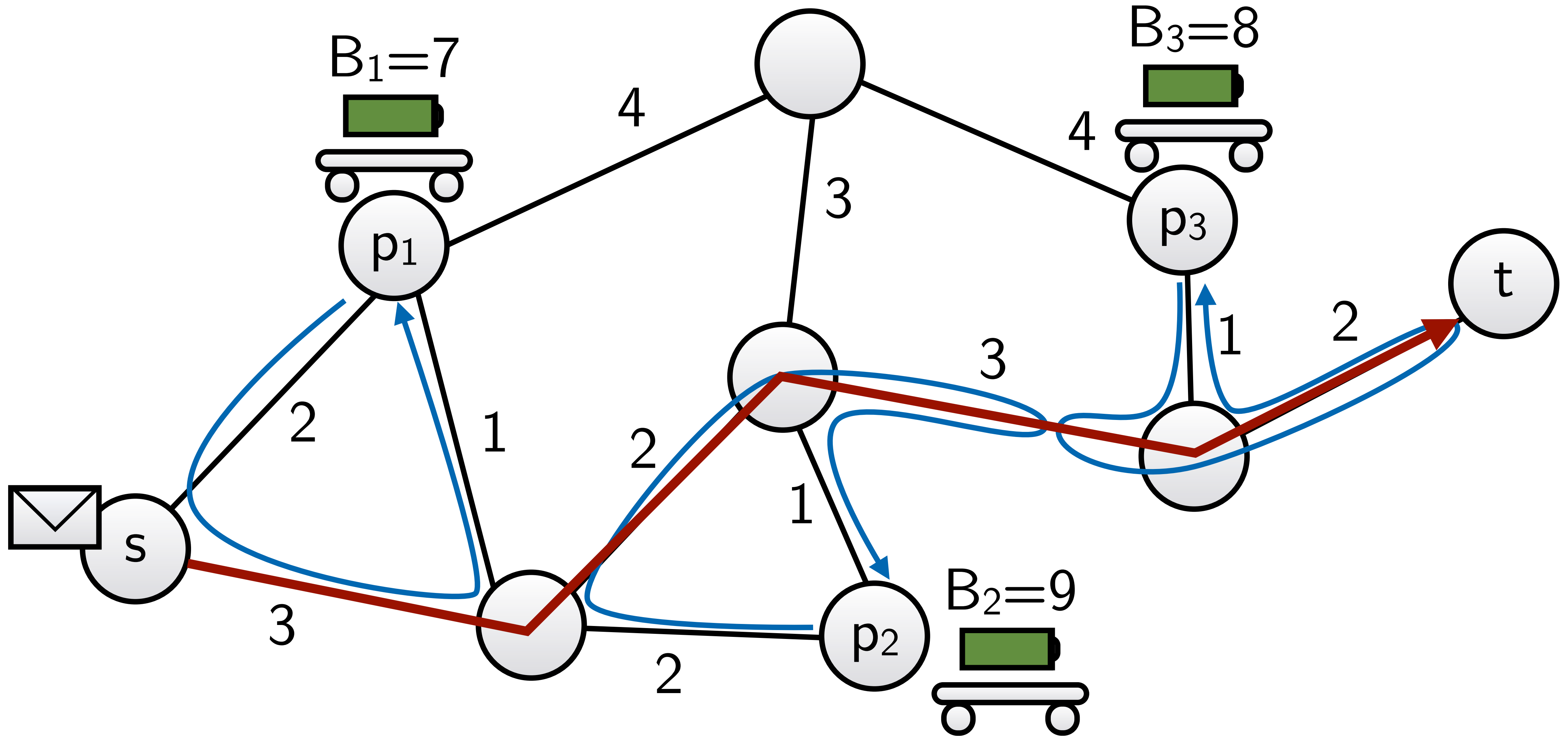






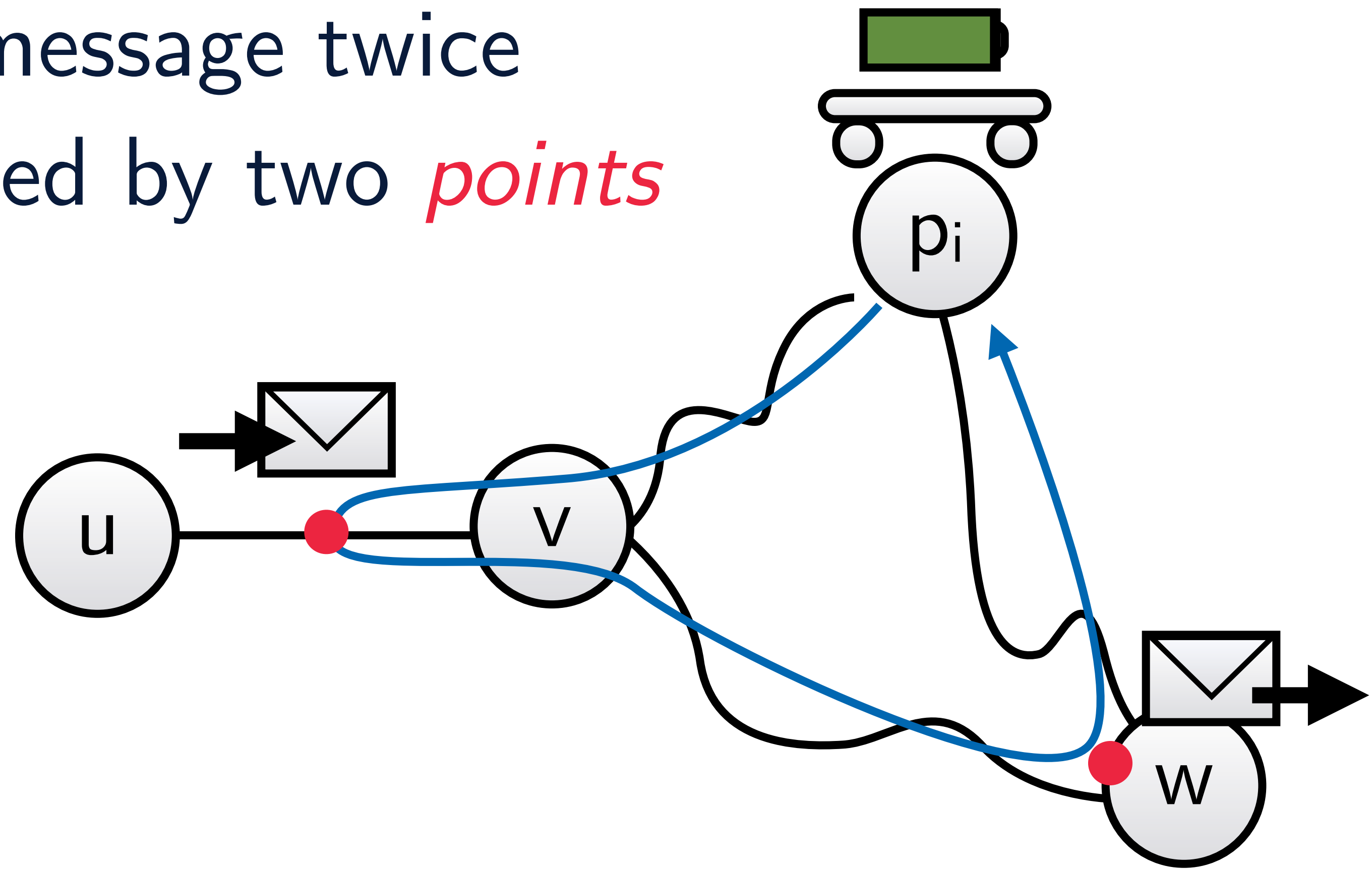






Observations

- No agent picks up the message twice
- Path of an agent specified by two *points*

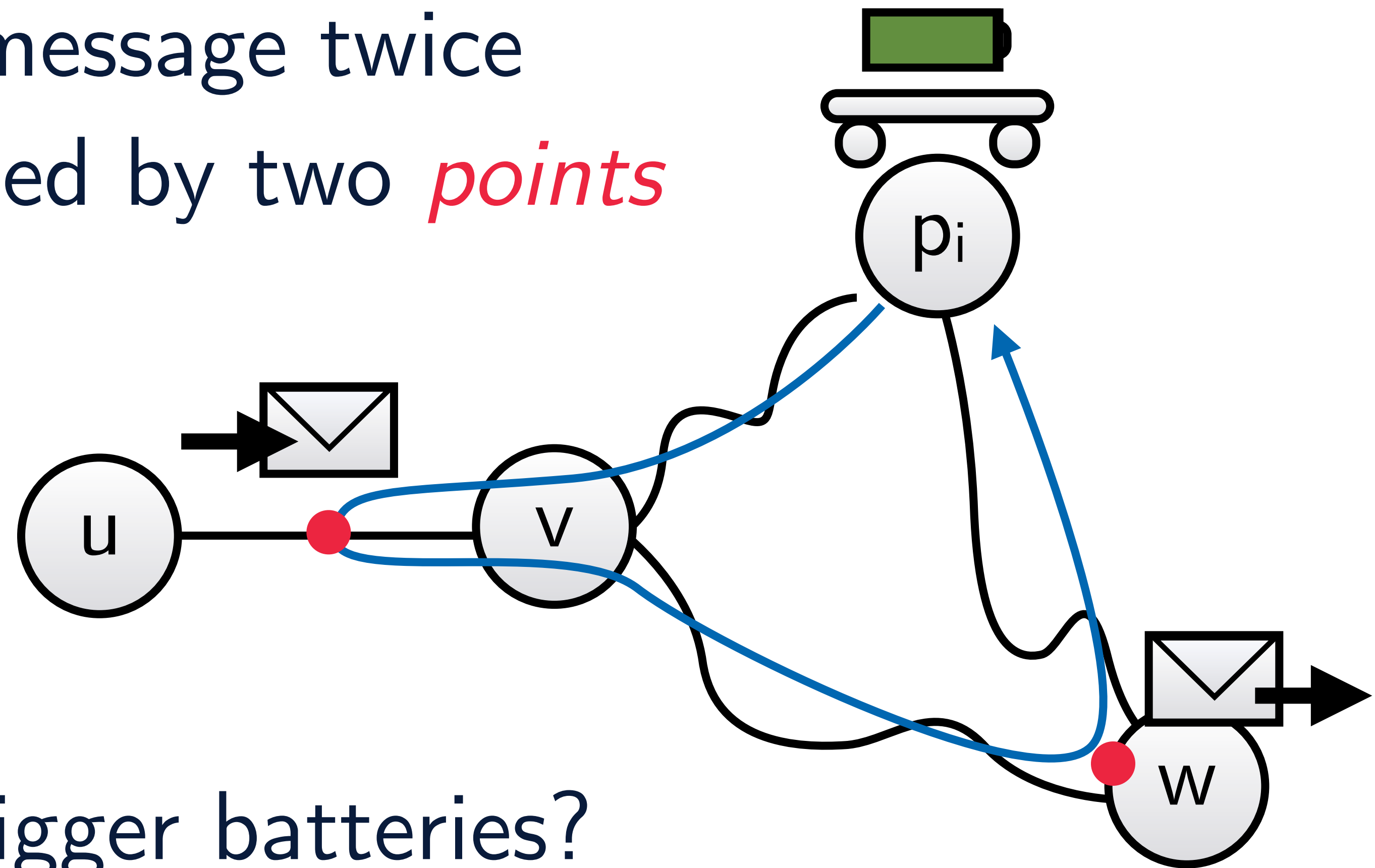


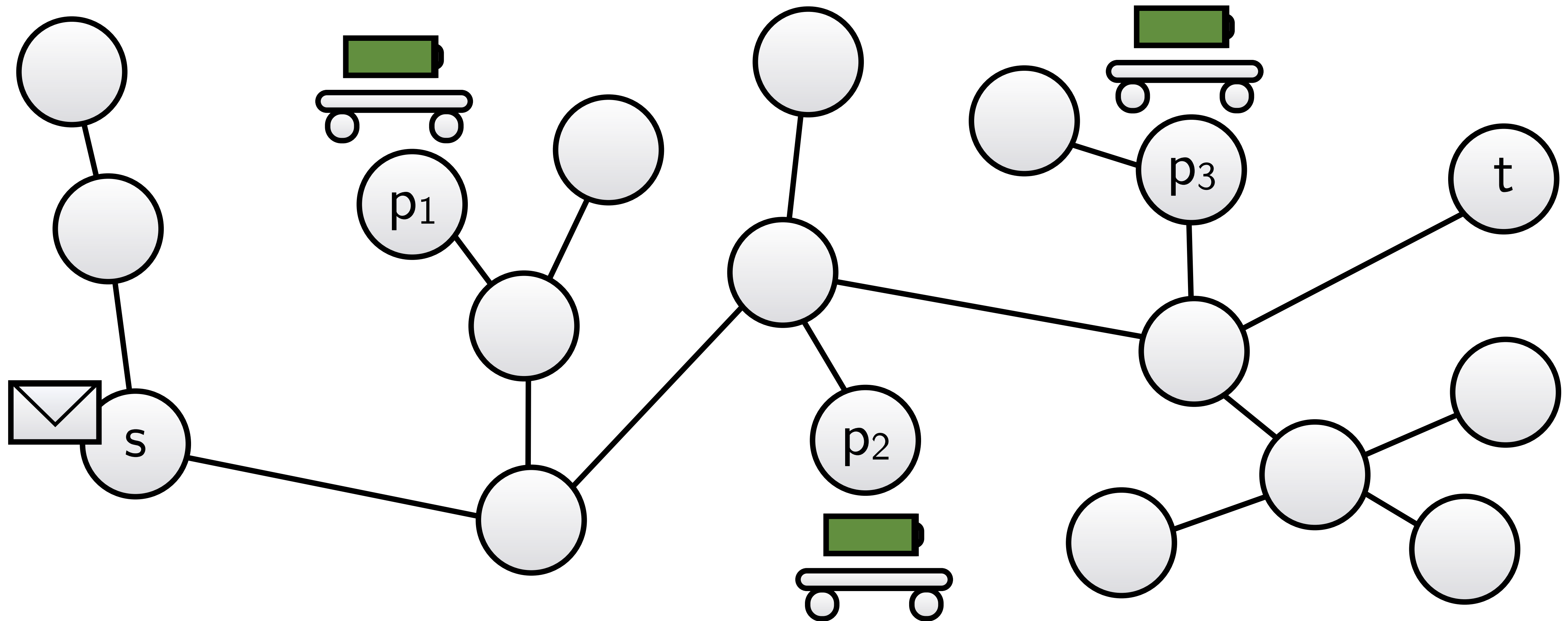
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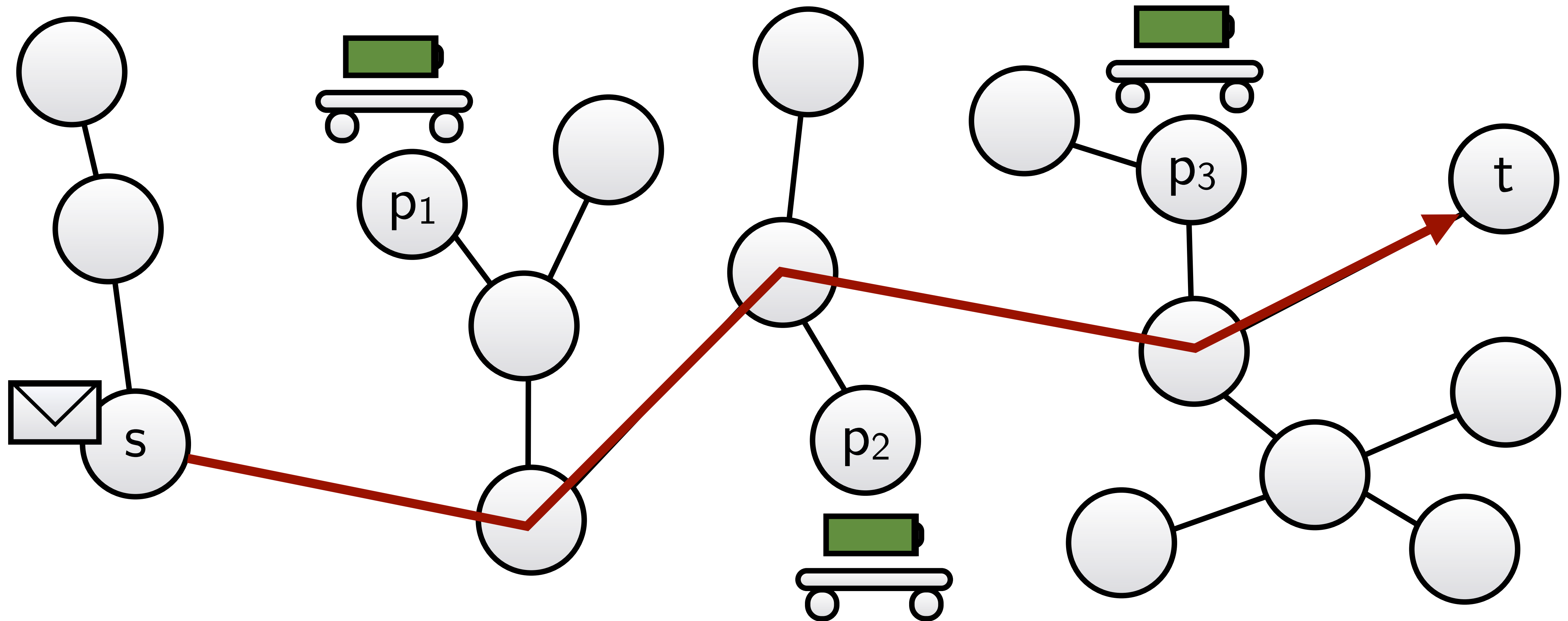
Overview of the talk

- For trees?
- For all graphs?
- What can we do with bigger batteries?

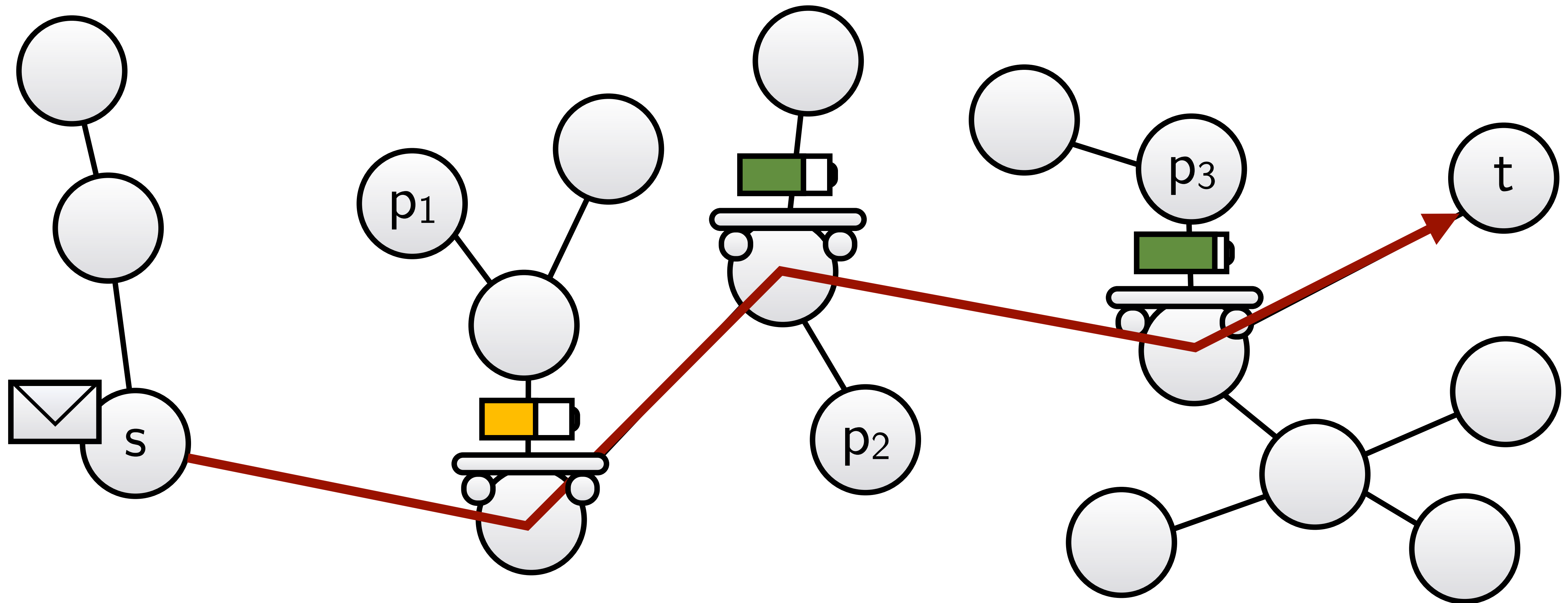




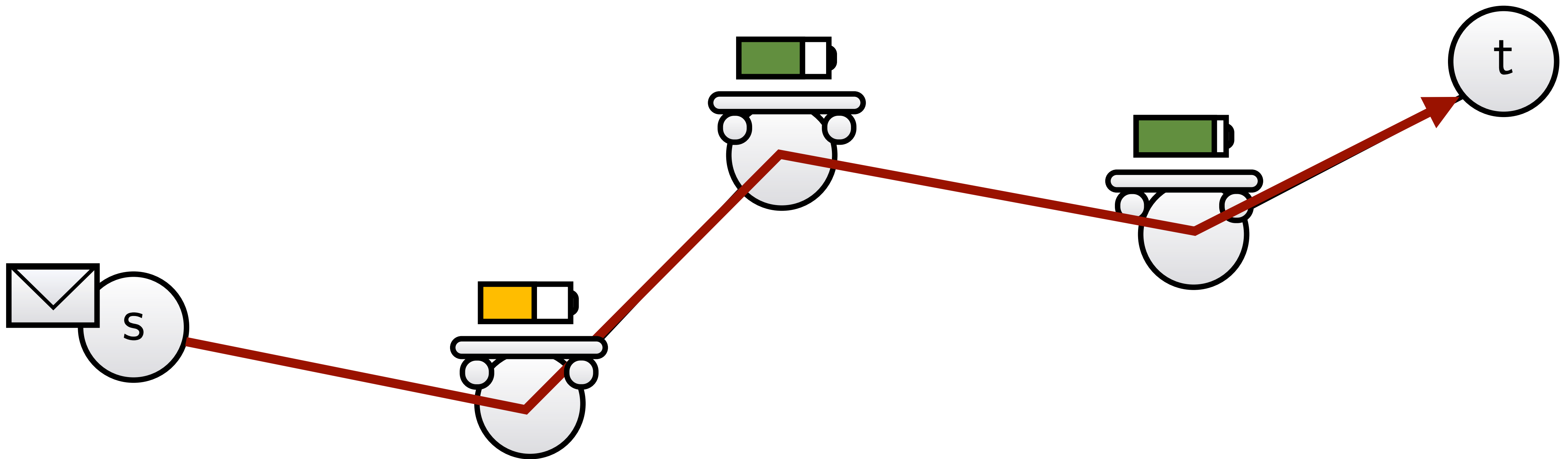
Move the agents to the s - t -path and adapt the budgets.



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Solving the Path Case

interval covering problem

- length $B_i/2$ containing p_i



Solving the Path Case

interval covering problem

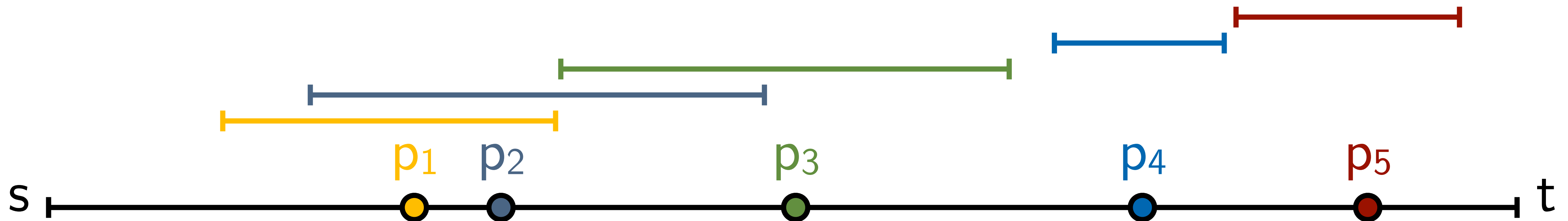
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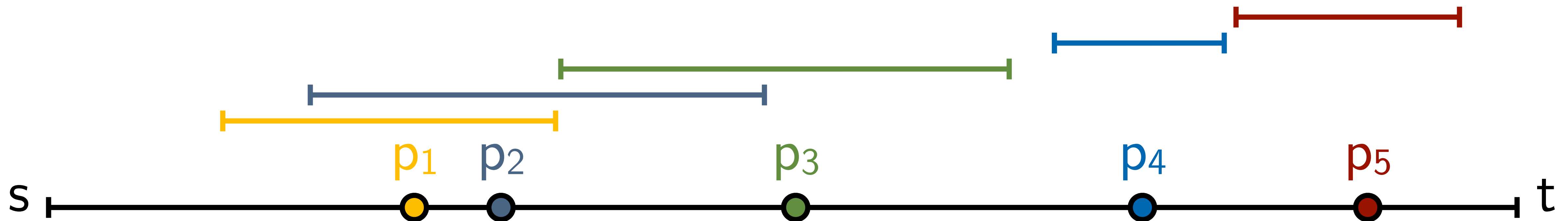
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Greedy Algorithm

- already covered up to s
- pick interval to minimize r_i among all with $l_i \leq s < r_i$
- Set $s' = \min(r_i, s + B_i/2)$



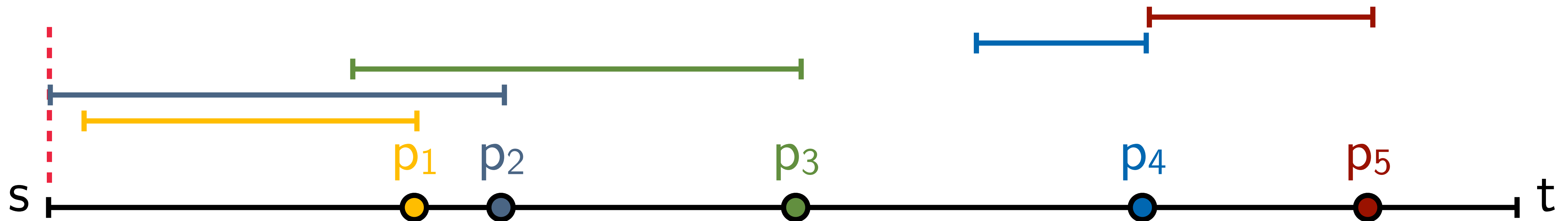
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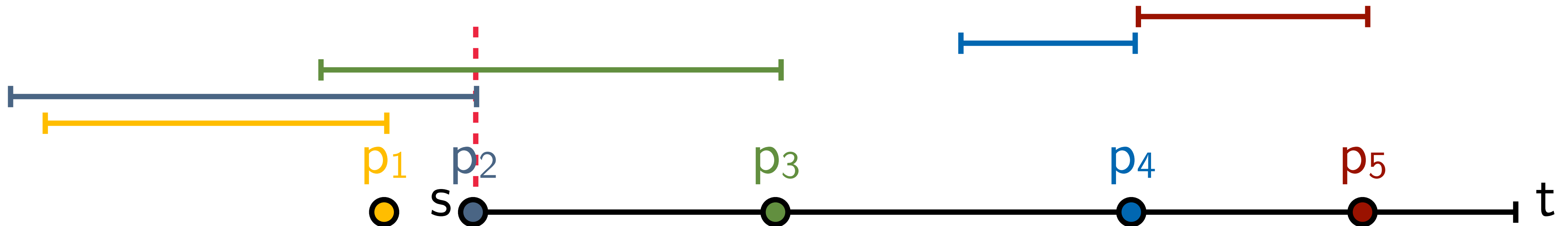
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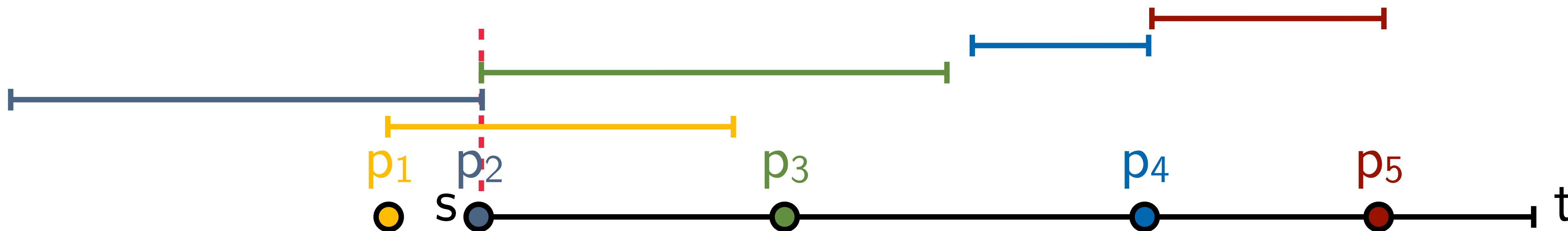
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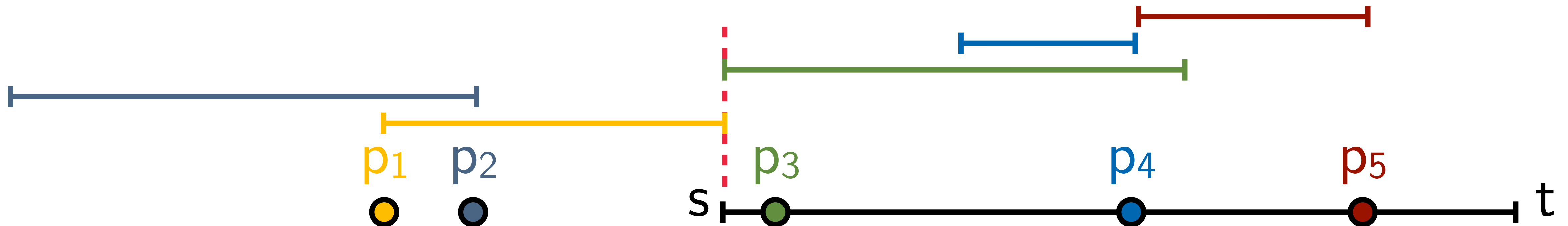
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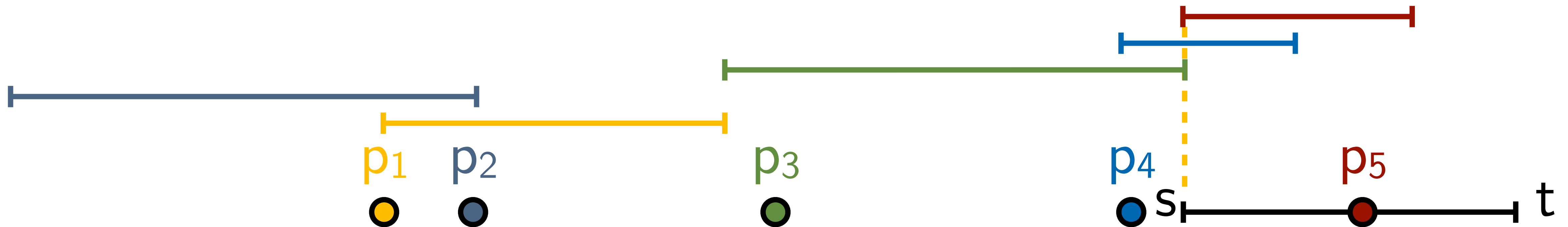
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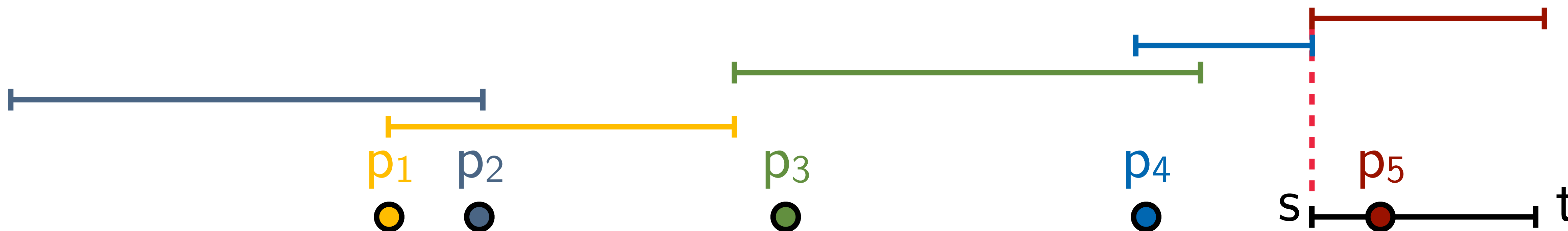
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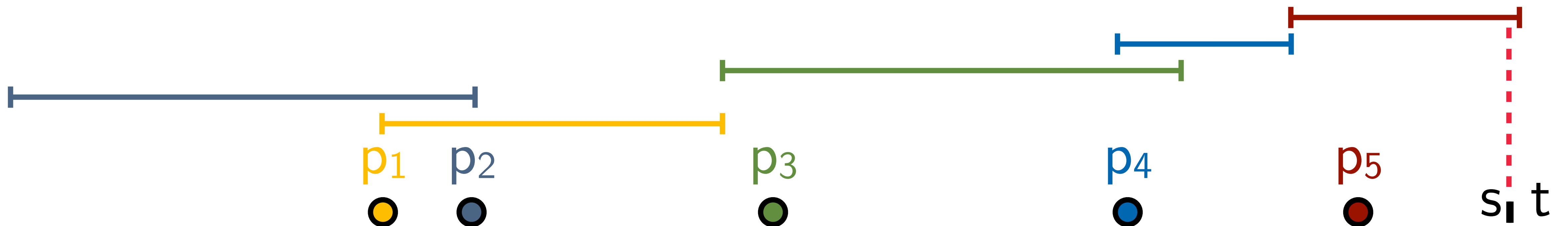
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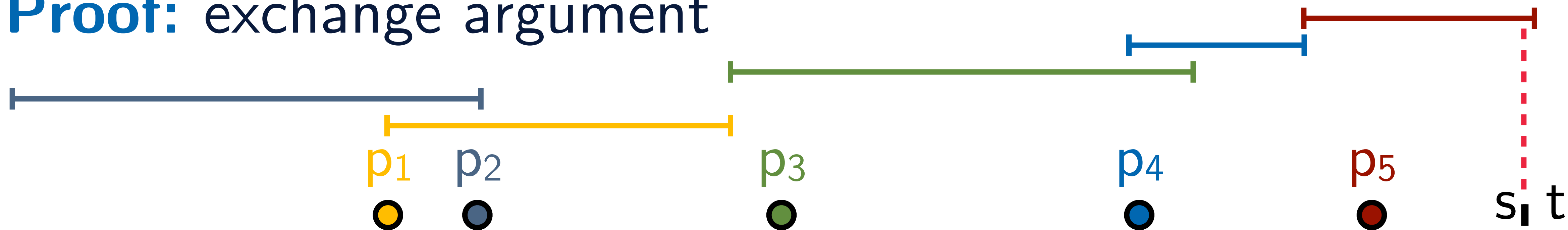


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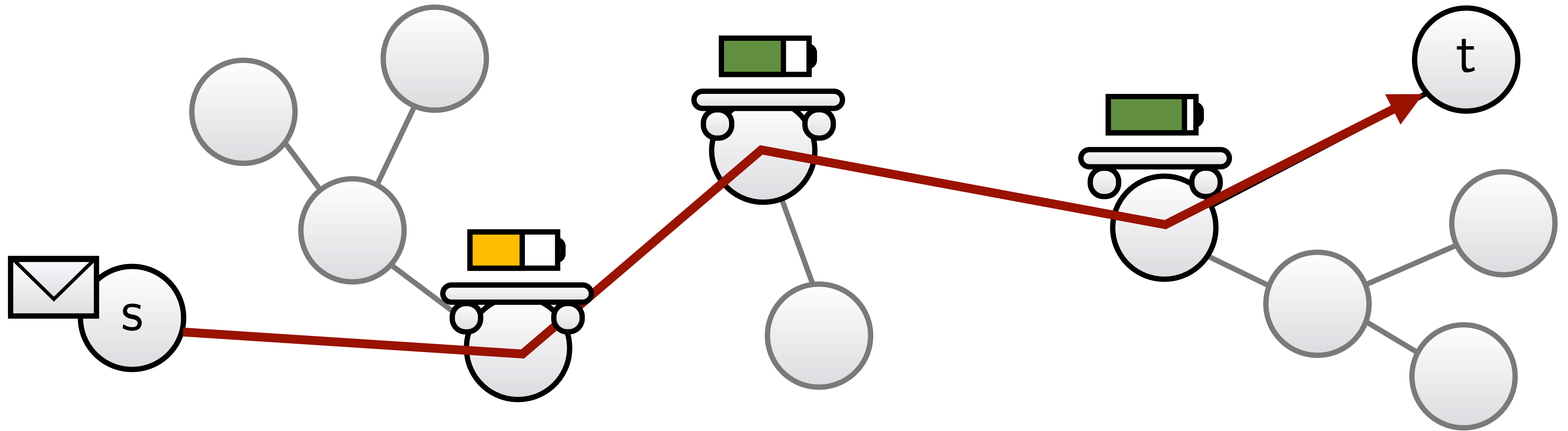
Proof: exchange argument



Greedy Algorithm

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Theorem: There is a $O(n \cdot k + k \cdot \log k)$ algorithm for trees.

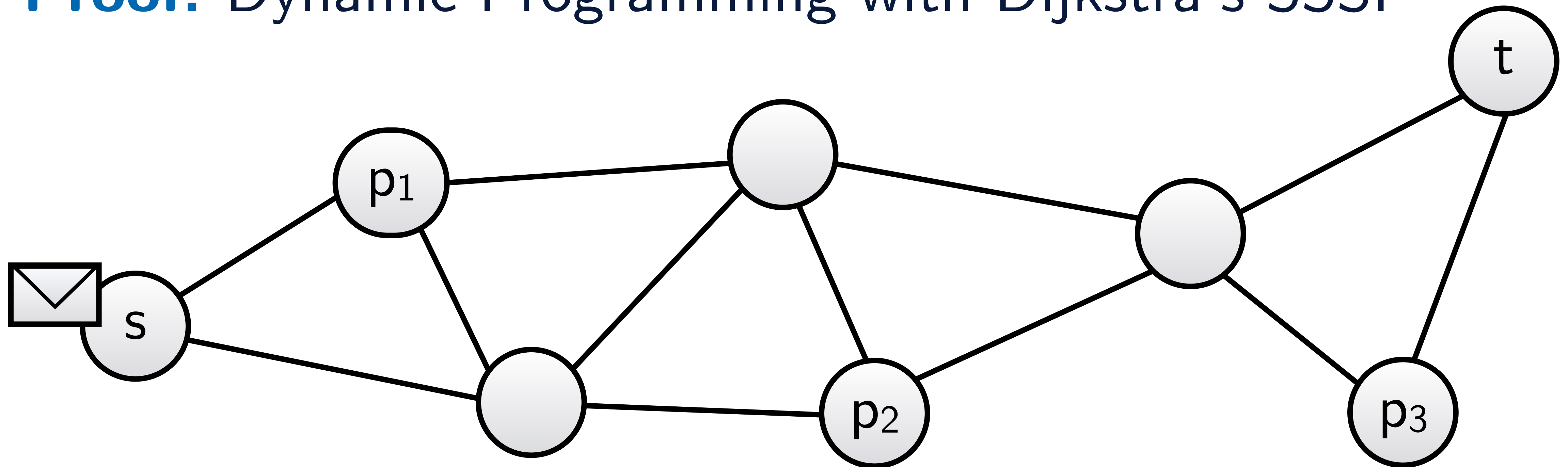


Surprising as non-returning setting is weakly NP-hard.

[Chalopin, Jacob, Mihalák, Widmayer, 2014]

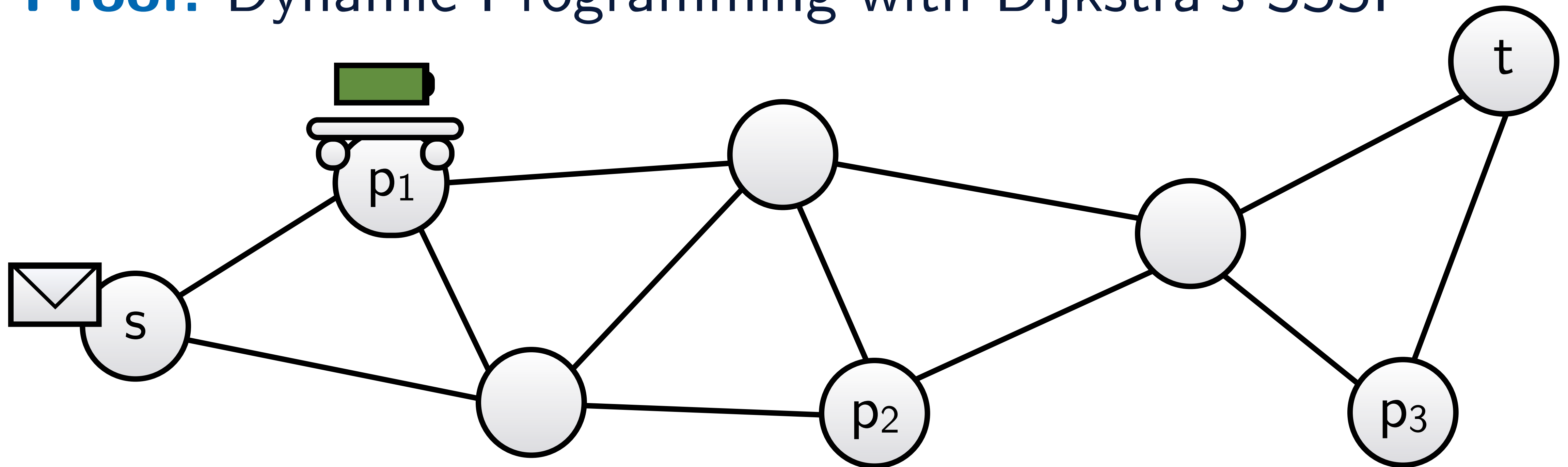
Theorem: If agents are restricted to carry the message in a fixed order, we can decide in time $O(k(n+m)(n \cdot \log n + m))$.

Proof: Dynamic Programming with Dijkstra's SSSP



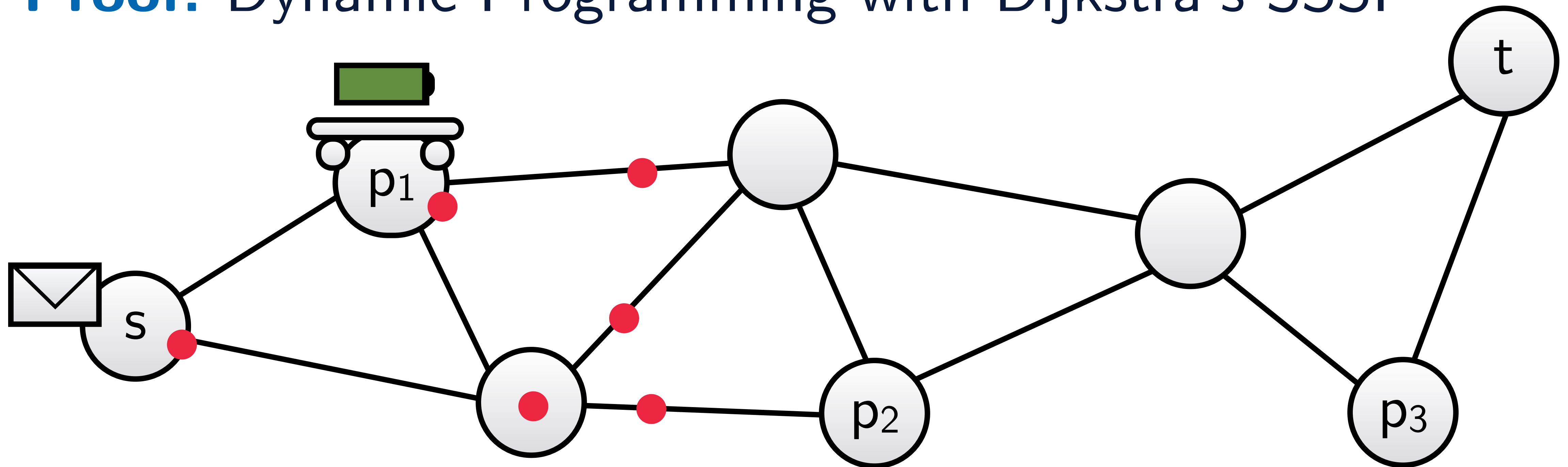
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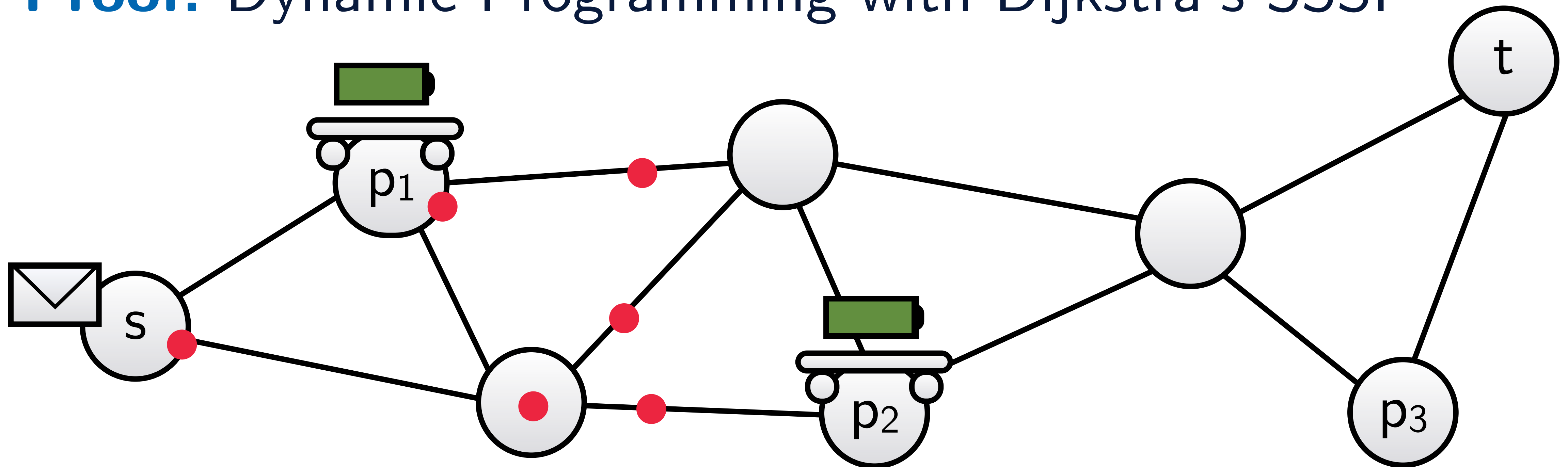
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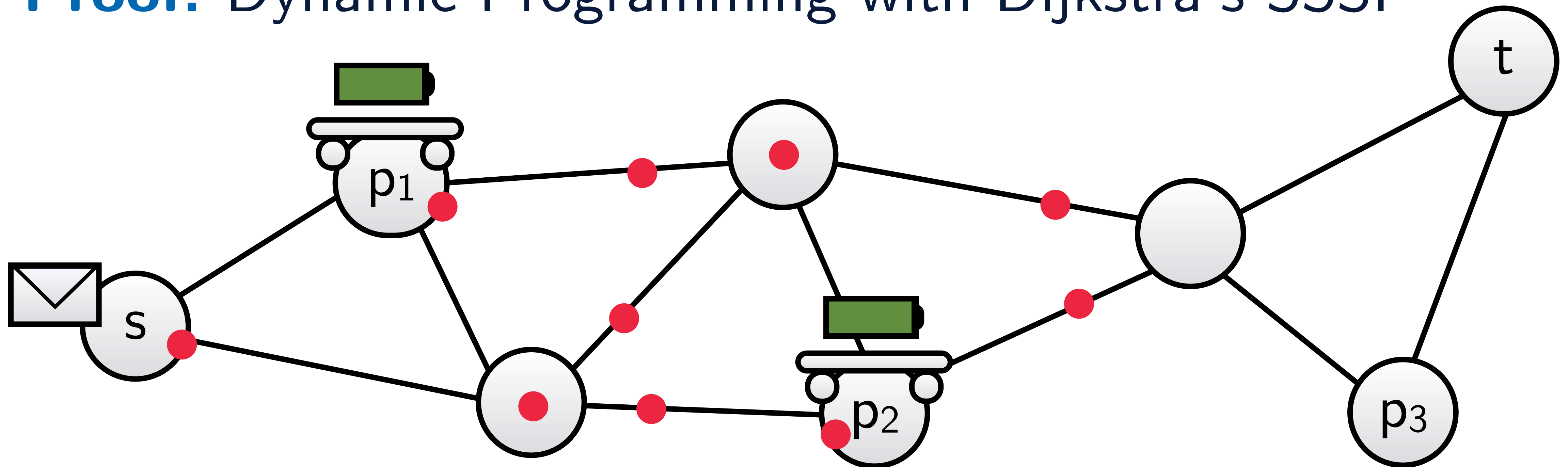
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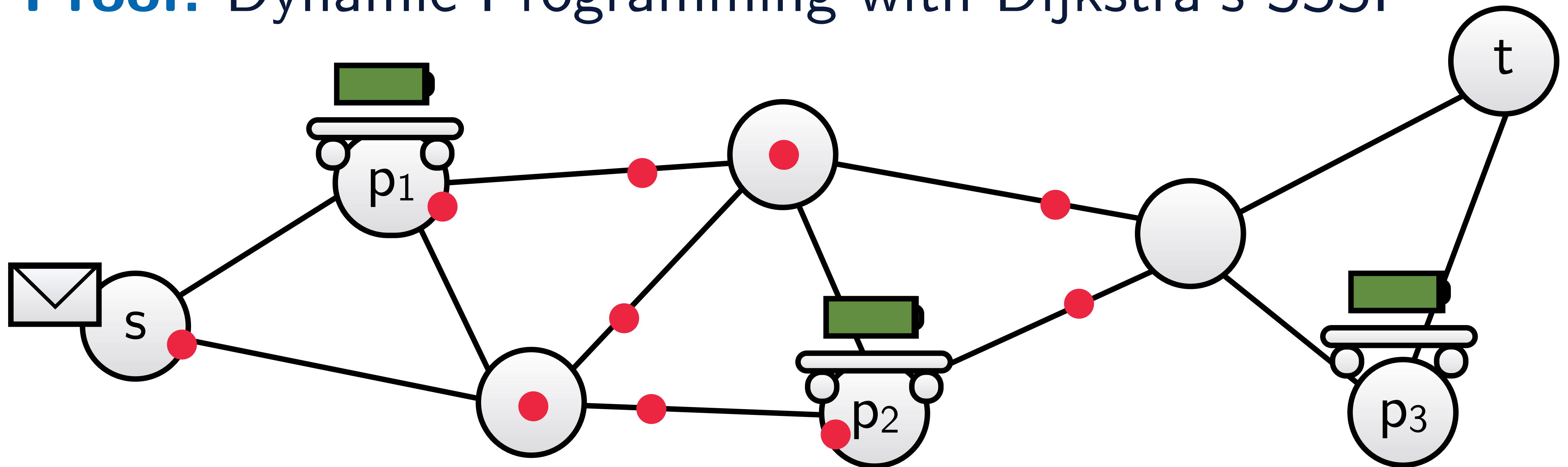
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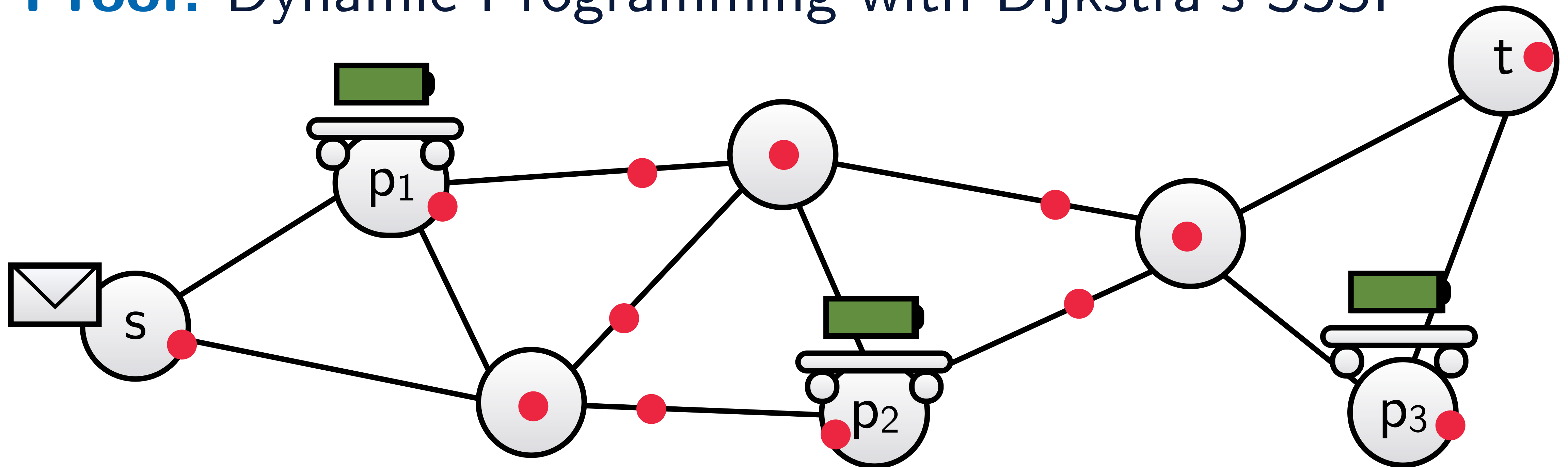
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Corollary: For constantly many agents, we can do it in $\text{poly}(n, m)$ by brute forcing the order of the agents.

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Proof: Dynamic Programming with Dijkstra's SSSP

Corollary: For constantly many agents, we can do it in $\text{poly}(n, m)$ by brute forcing the order of the agents.

Question: What about many agents?

Theorem: Our problem is strongly NP-hard even on planar graphs.

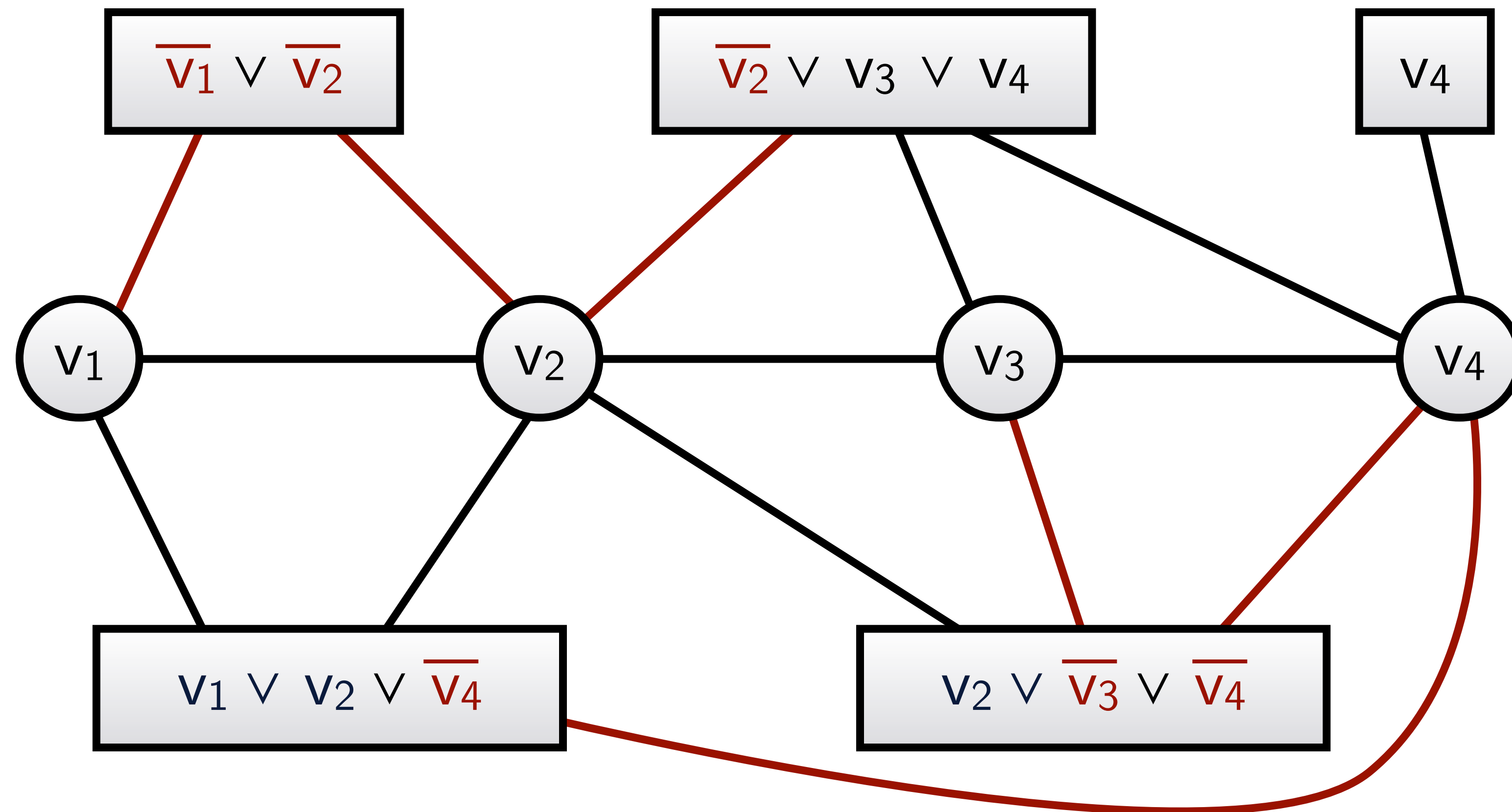
Proof Sketch: Reduction from Planar-3SAT.

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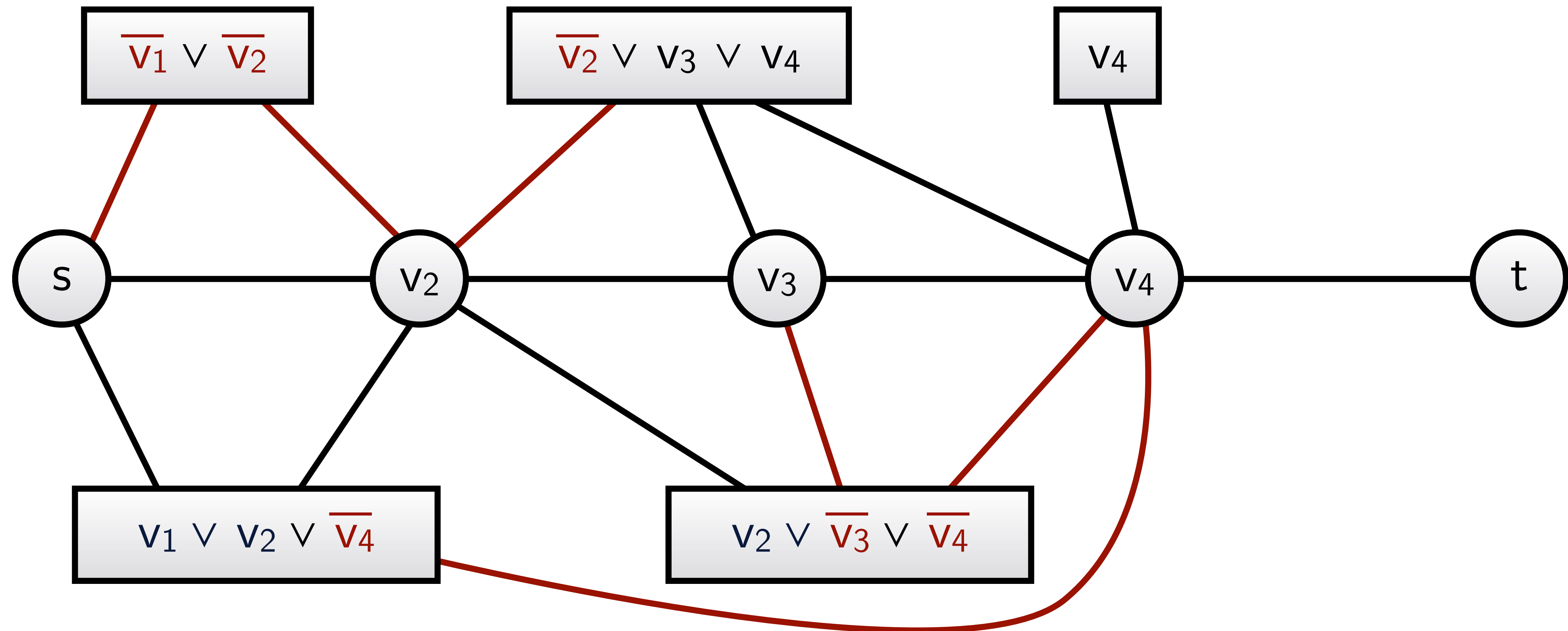
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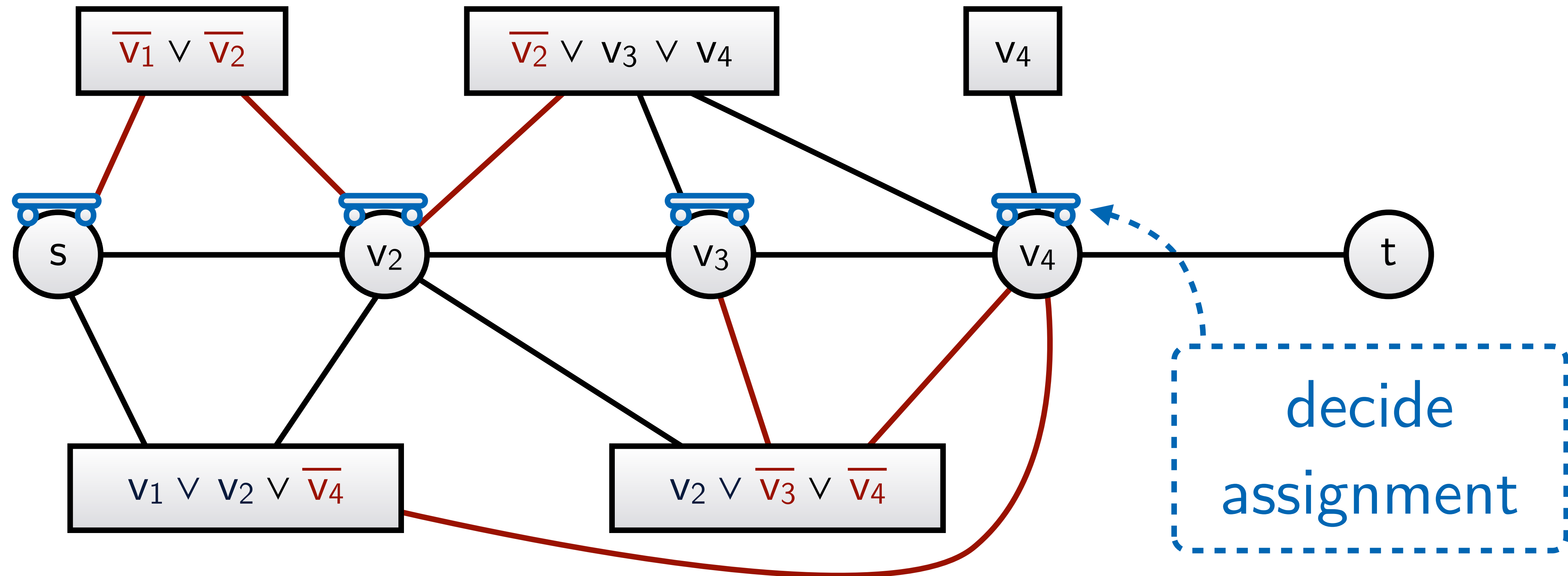
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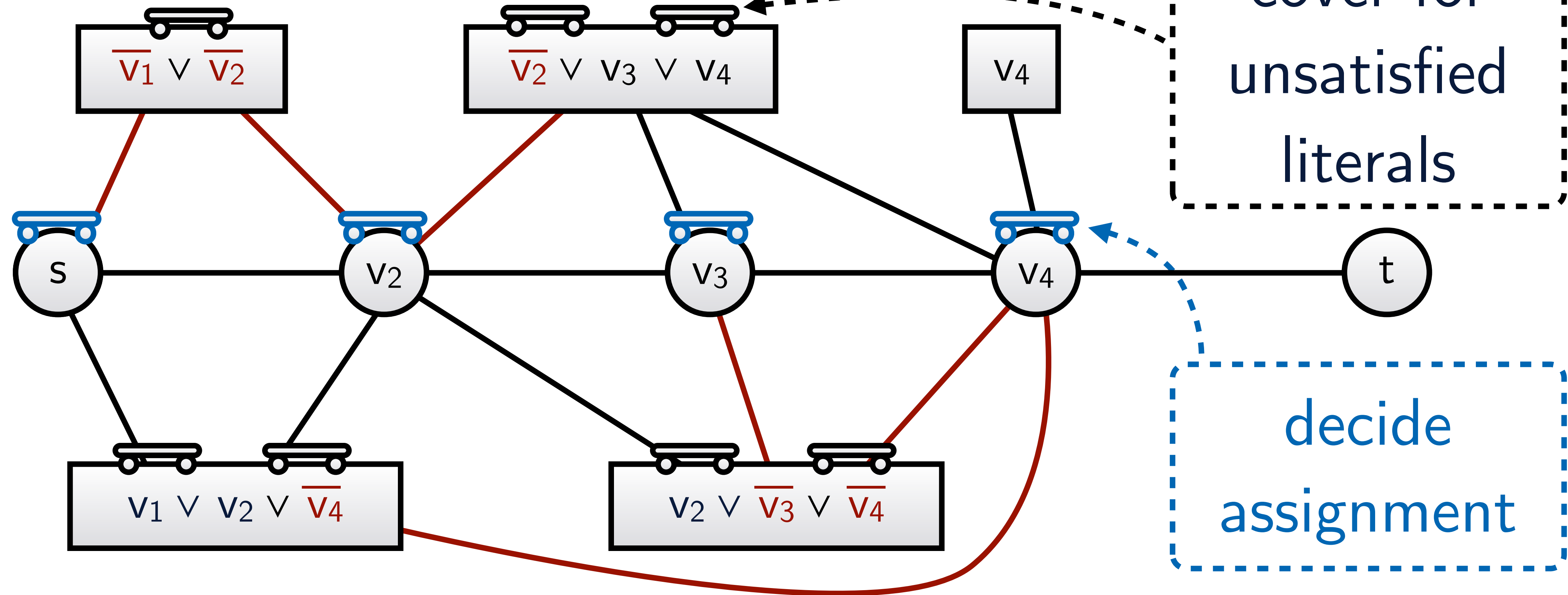
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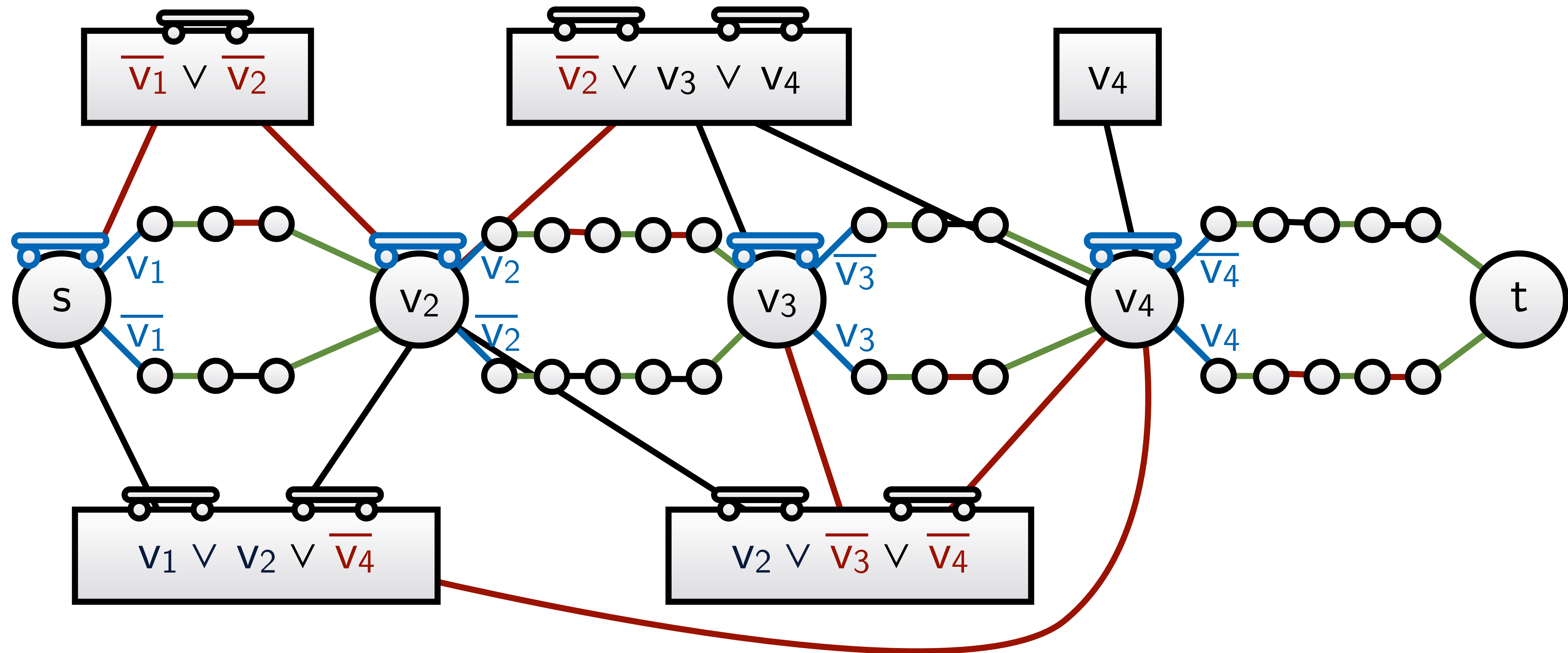
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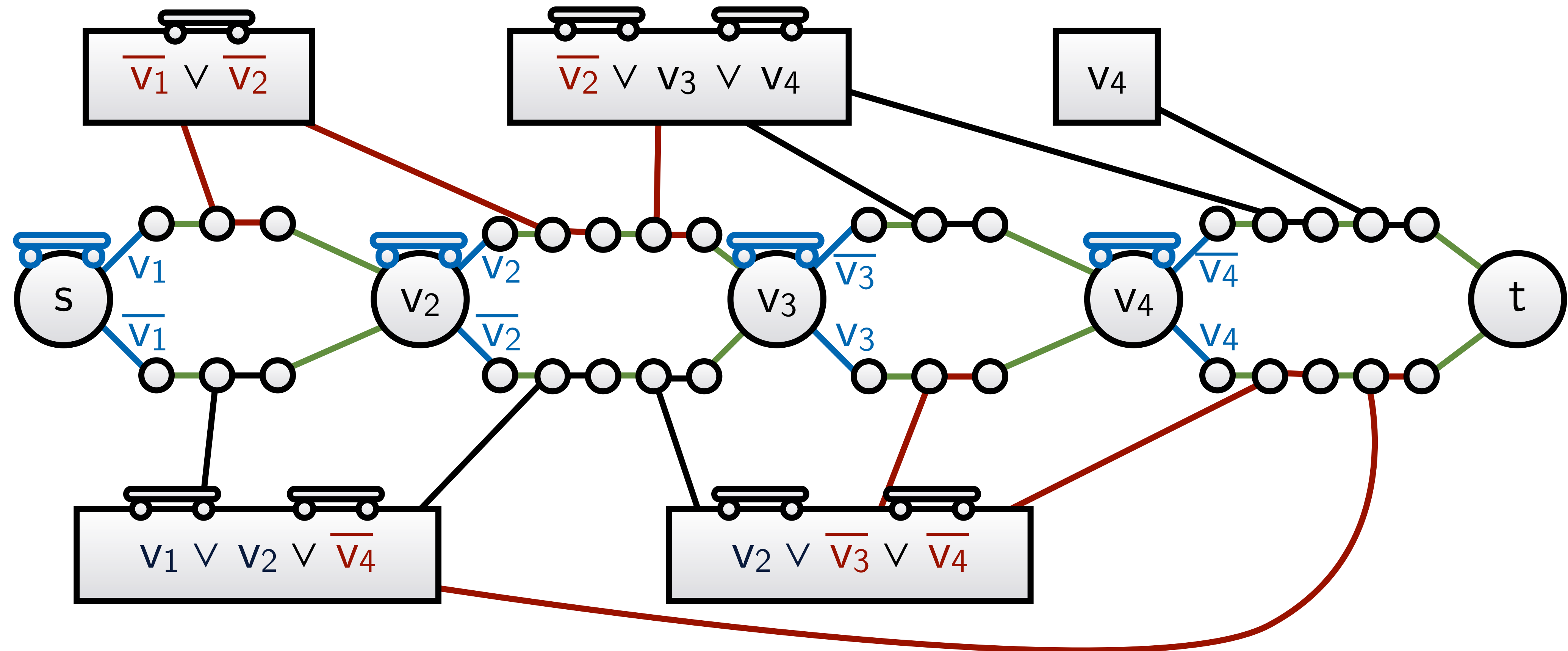
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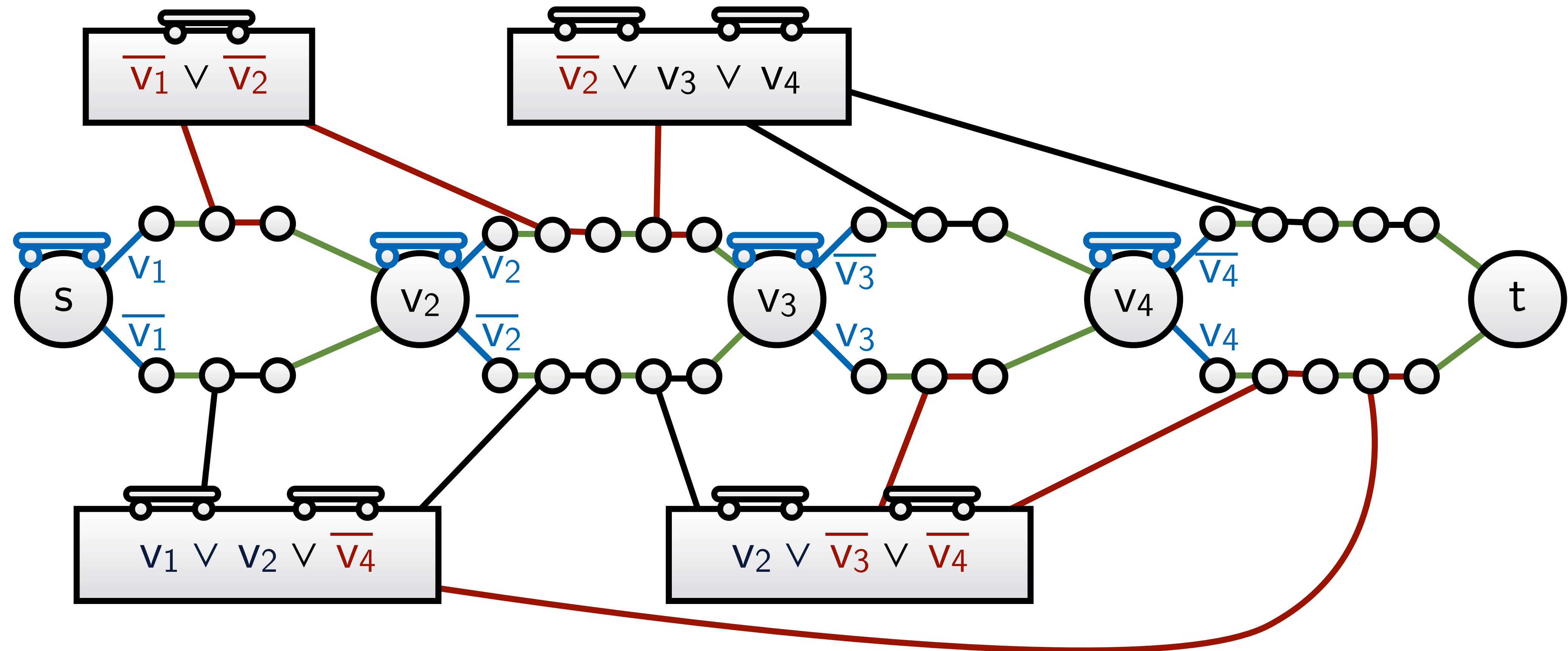
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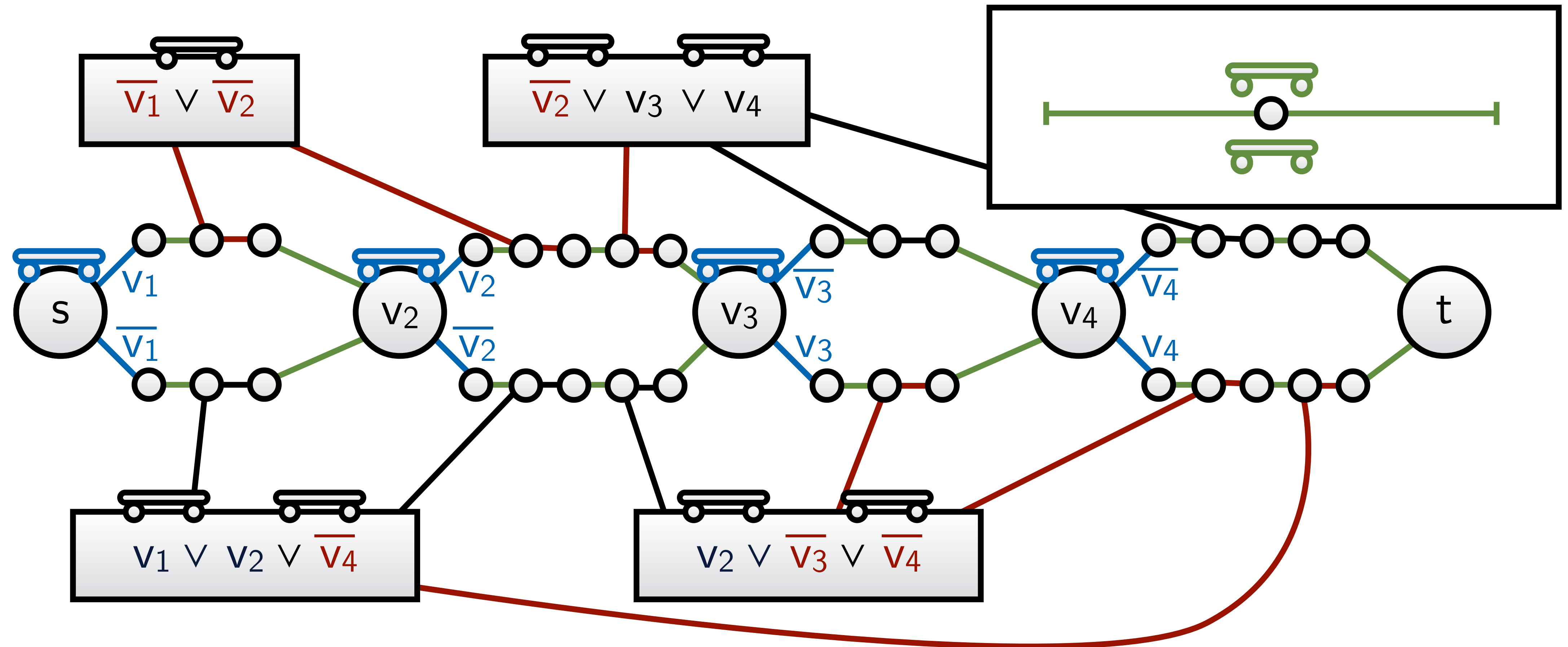
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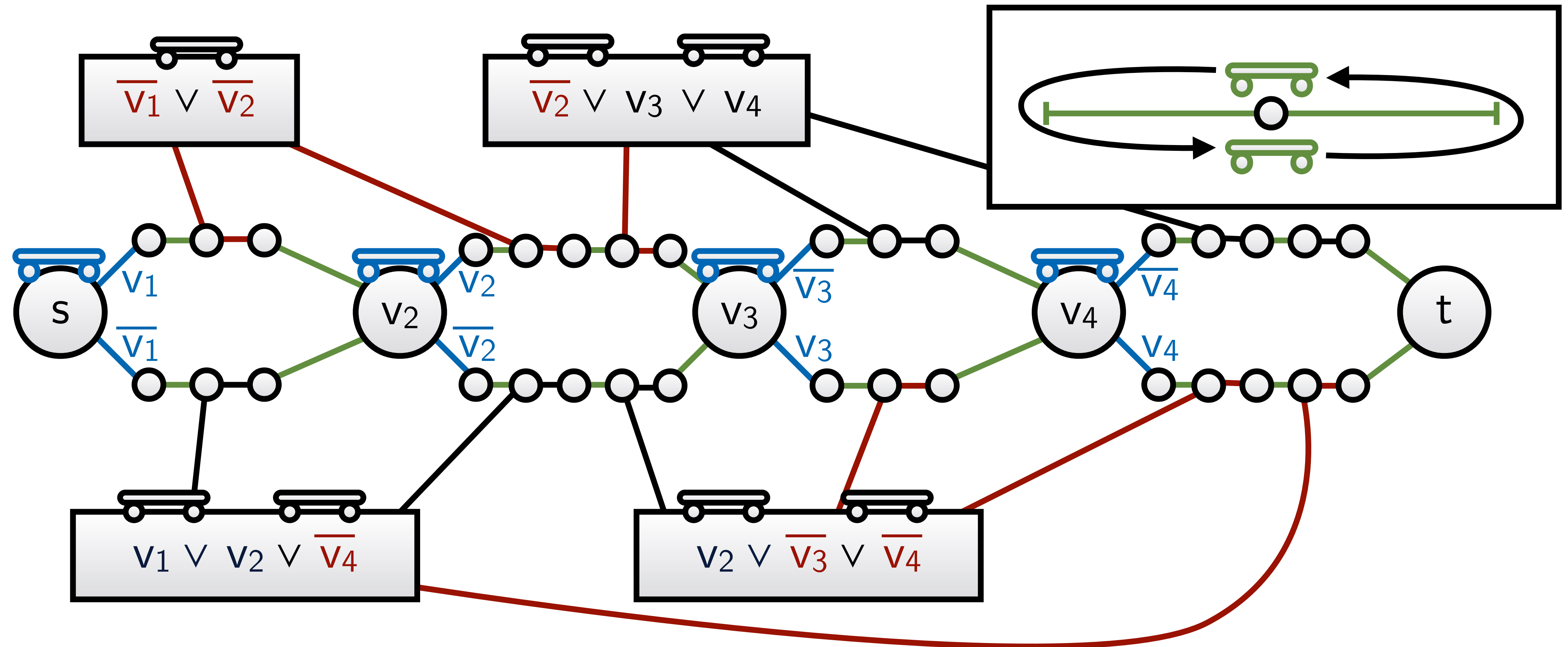
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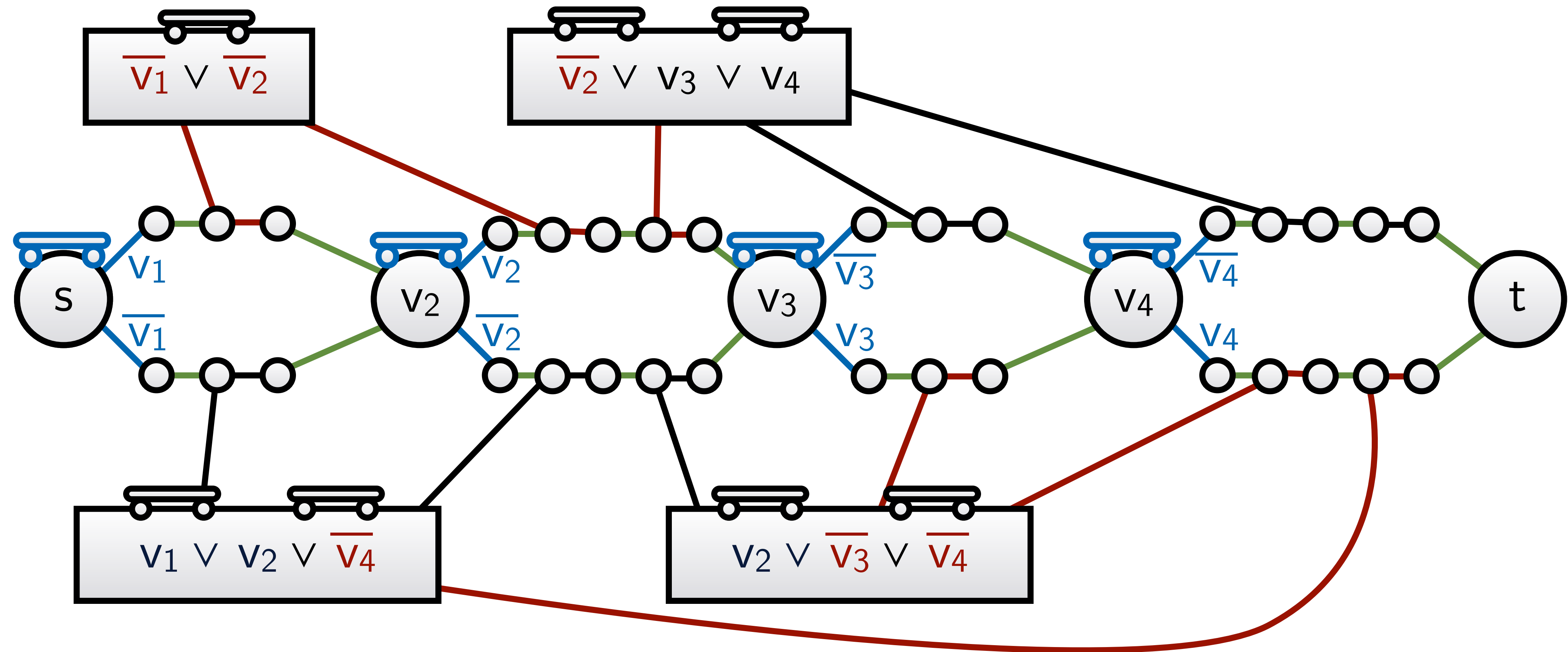
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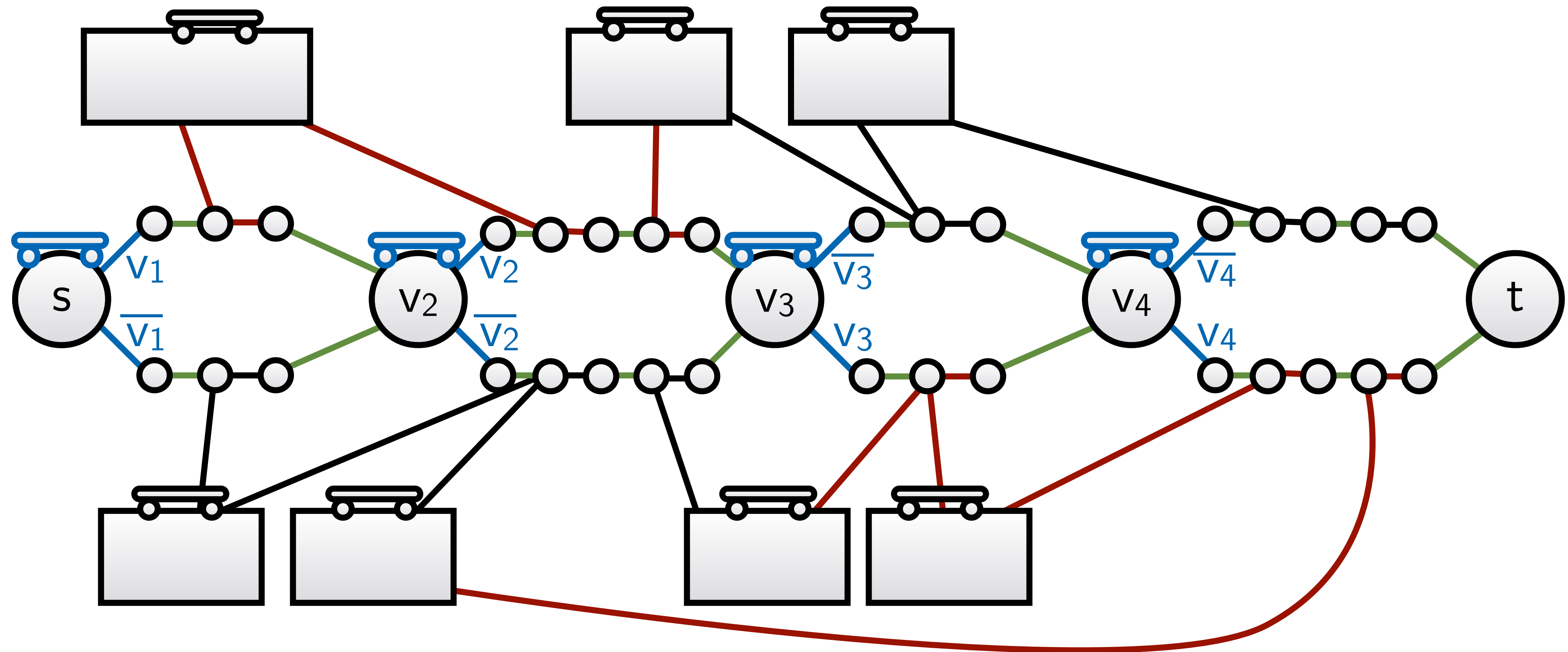
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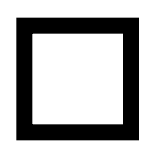
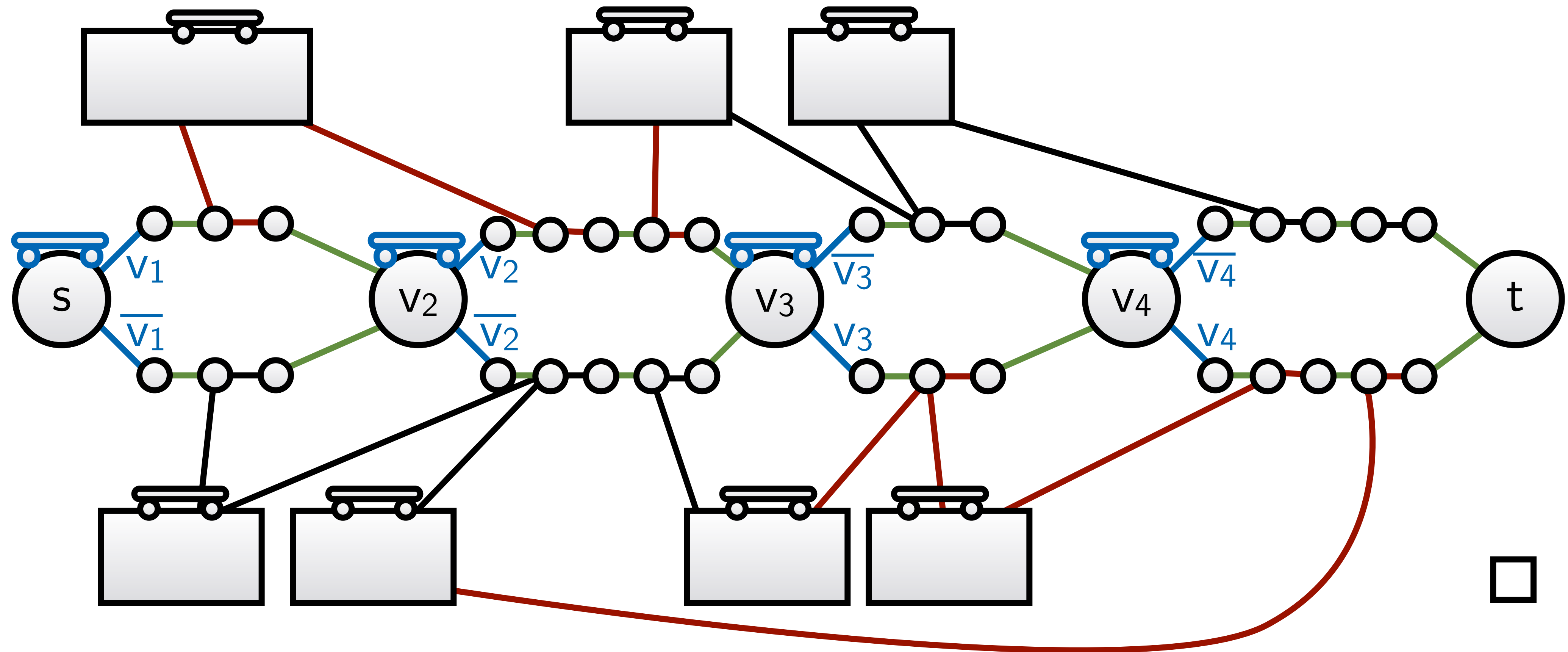
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Resource Augmentation

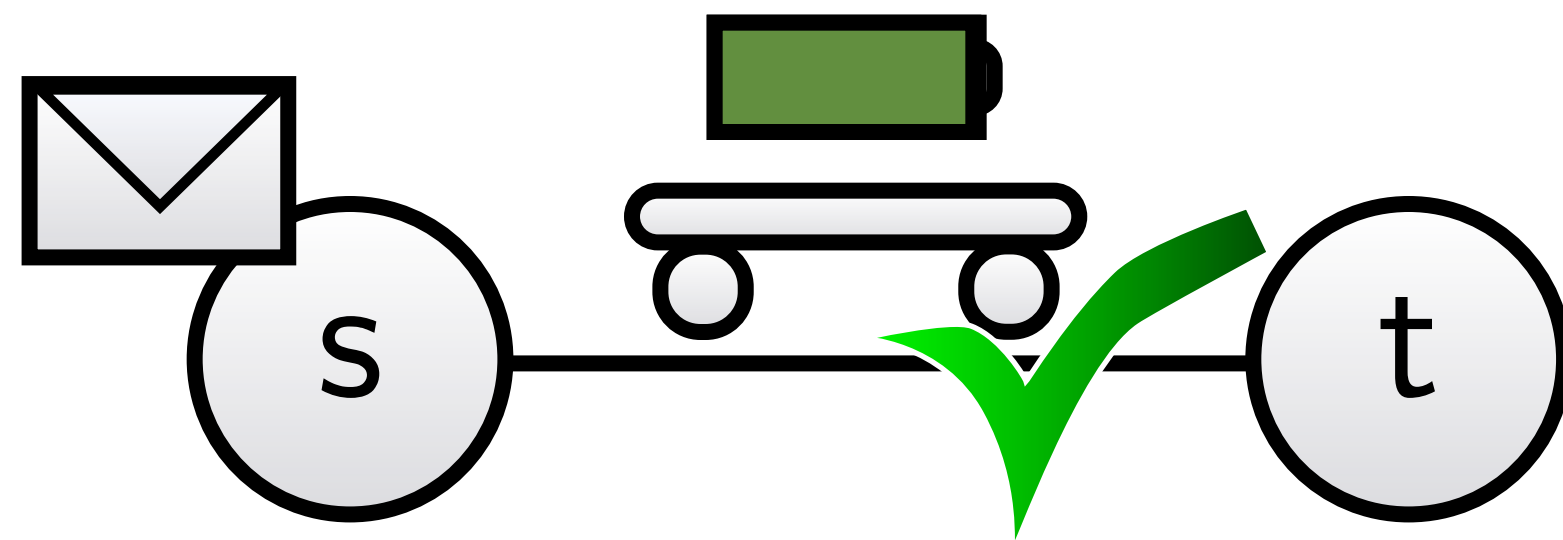
Definition

ETH zürich

What is a 2-resource-augmented algorithm?

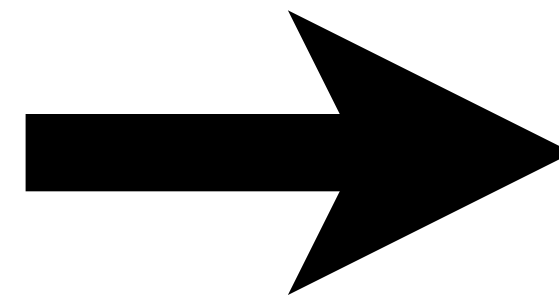
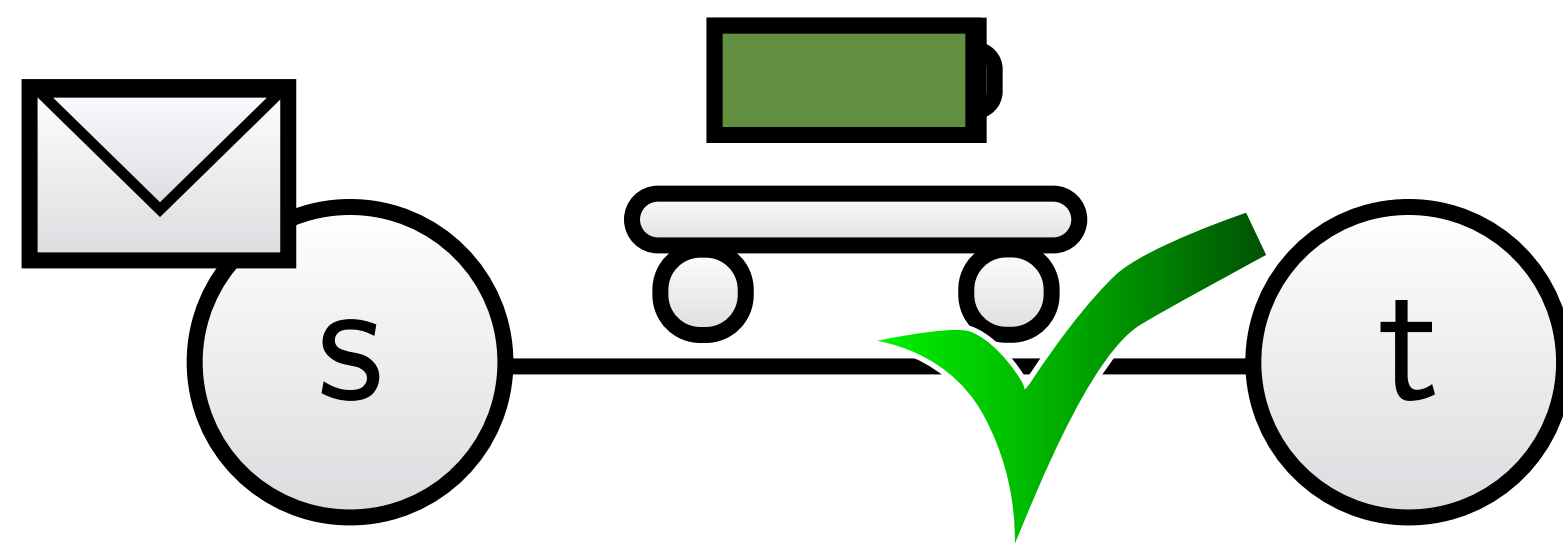
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Given:

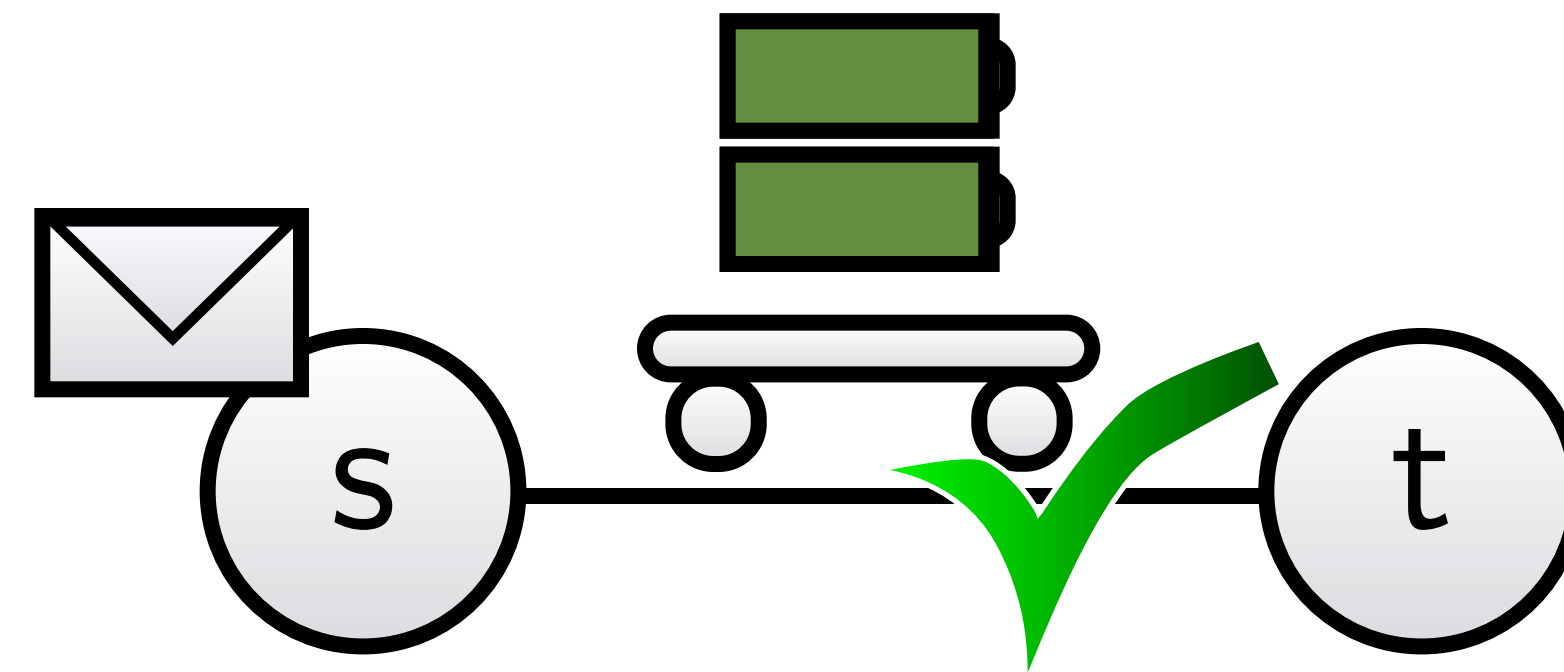


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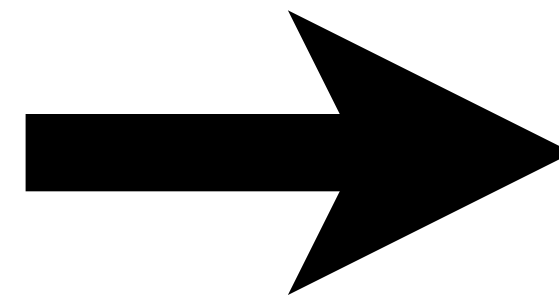
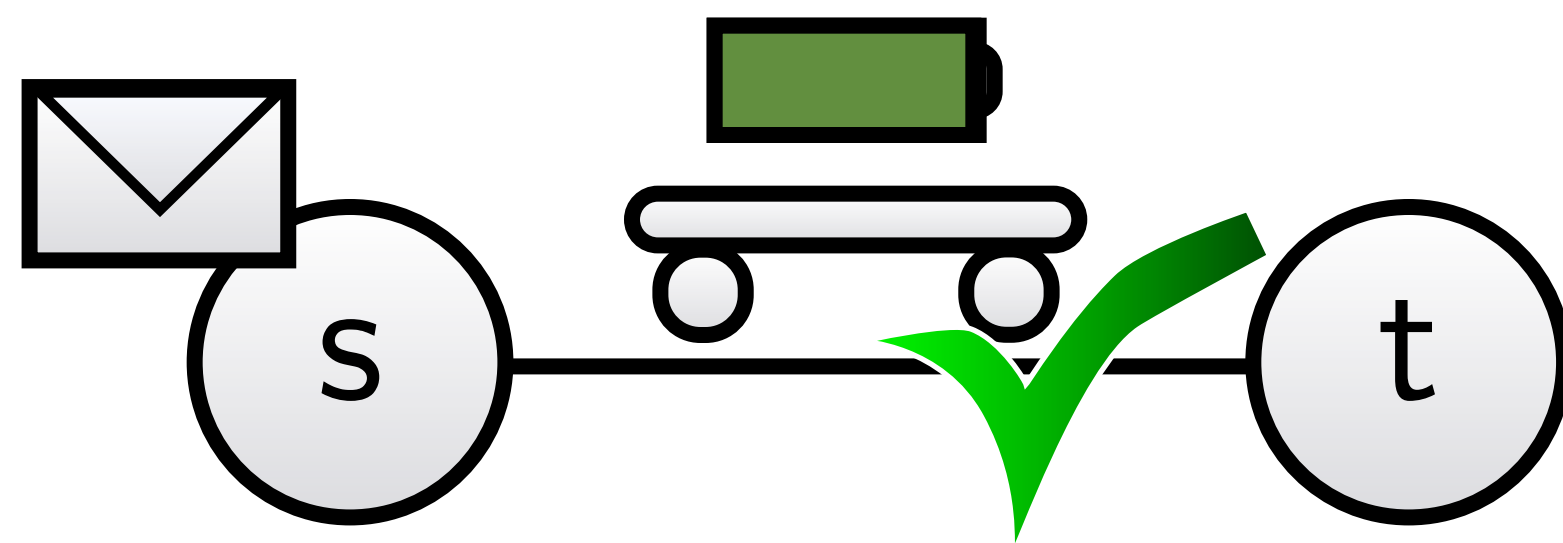


Algorithm:

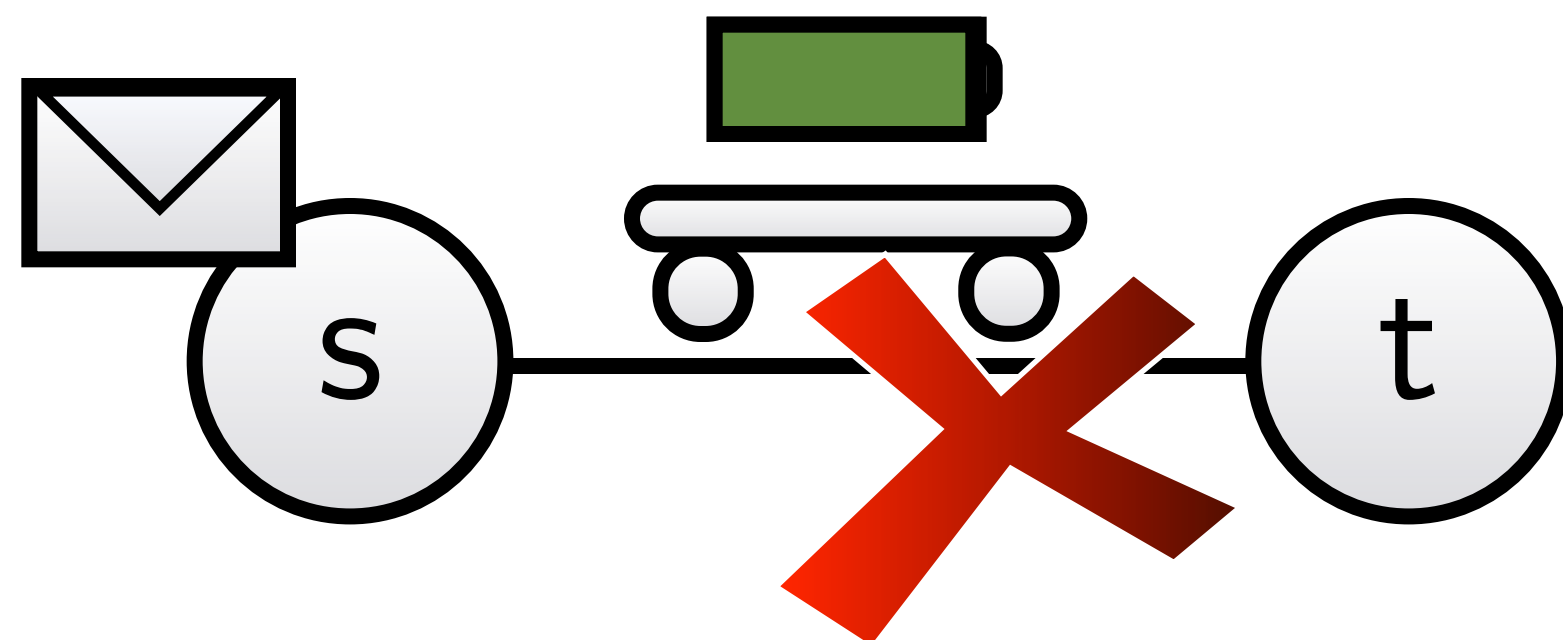
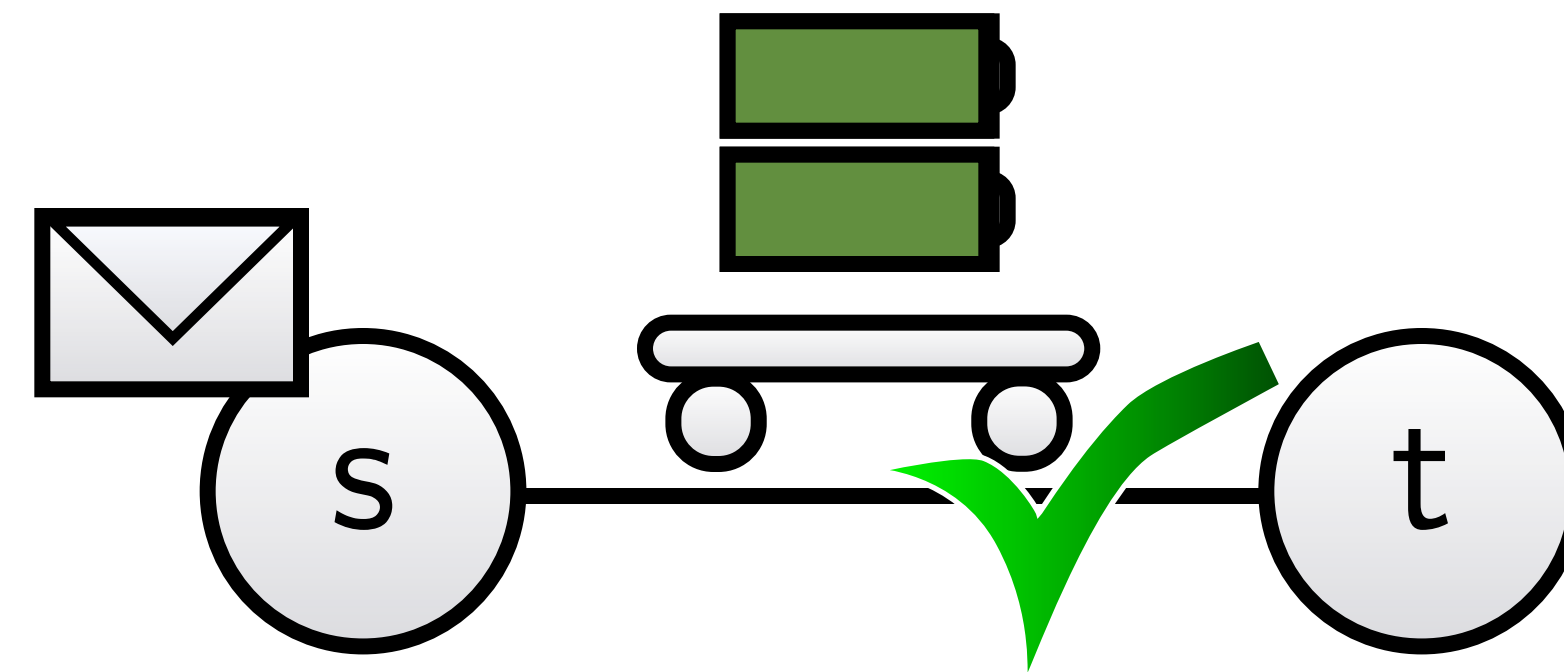


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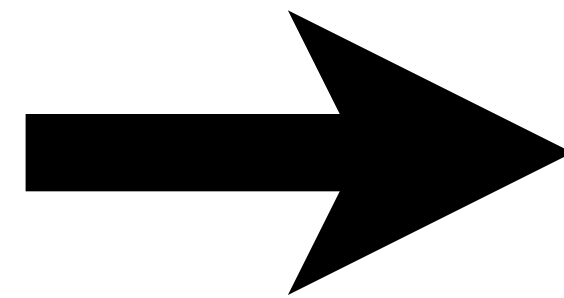
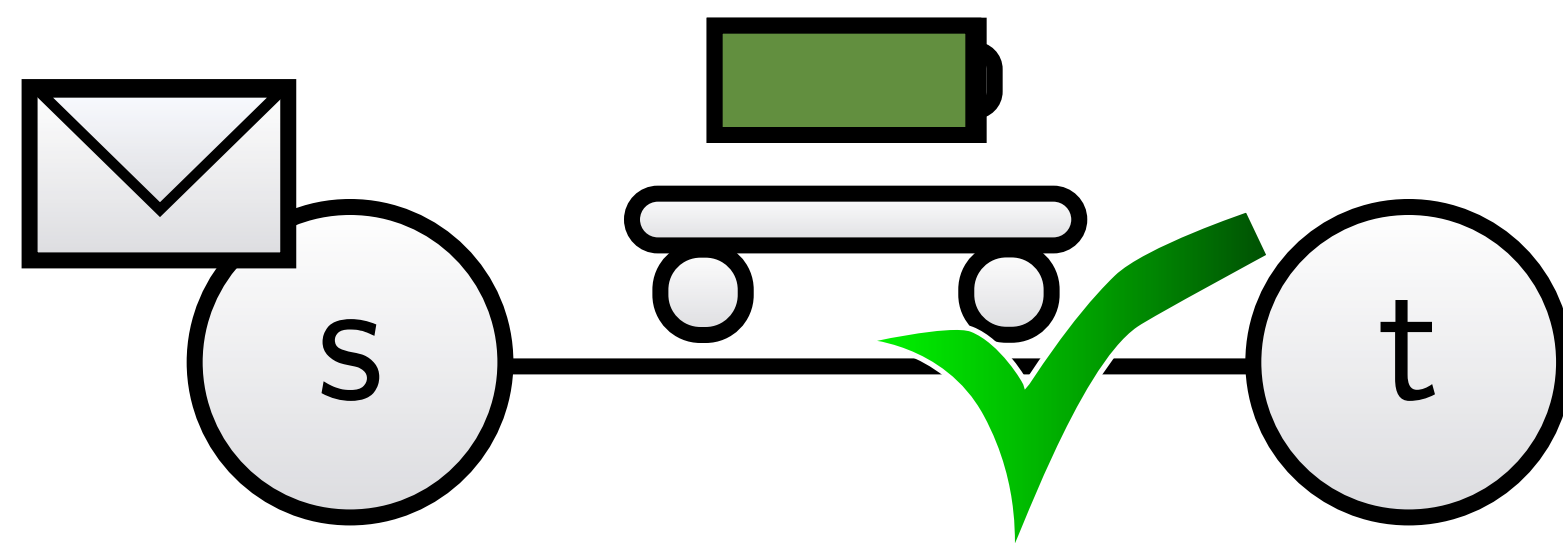


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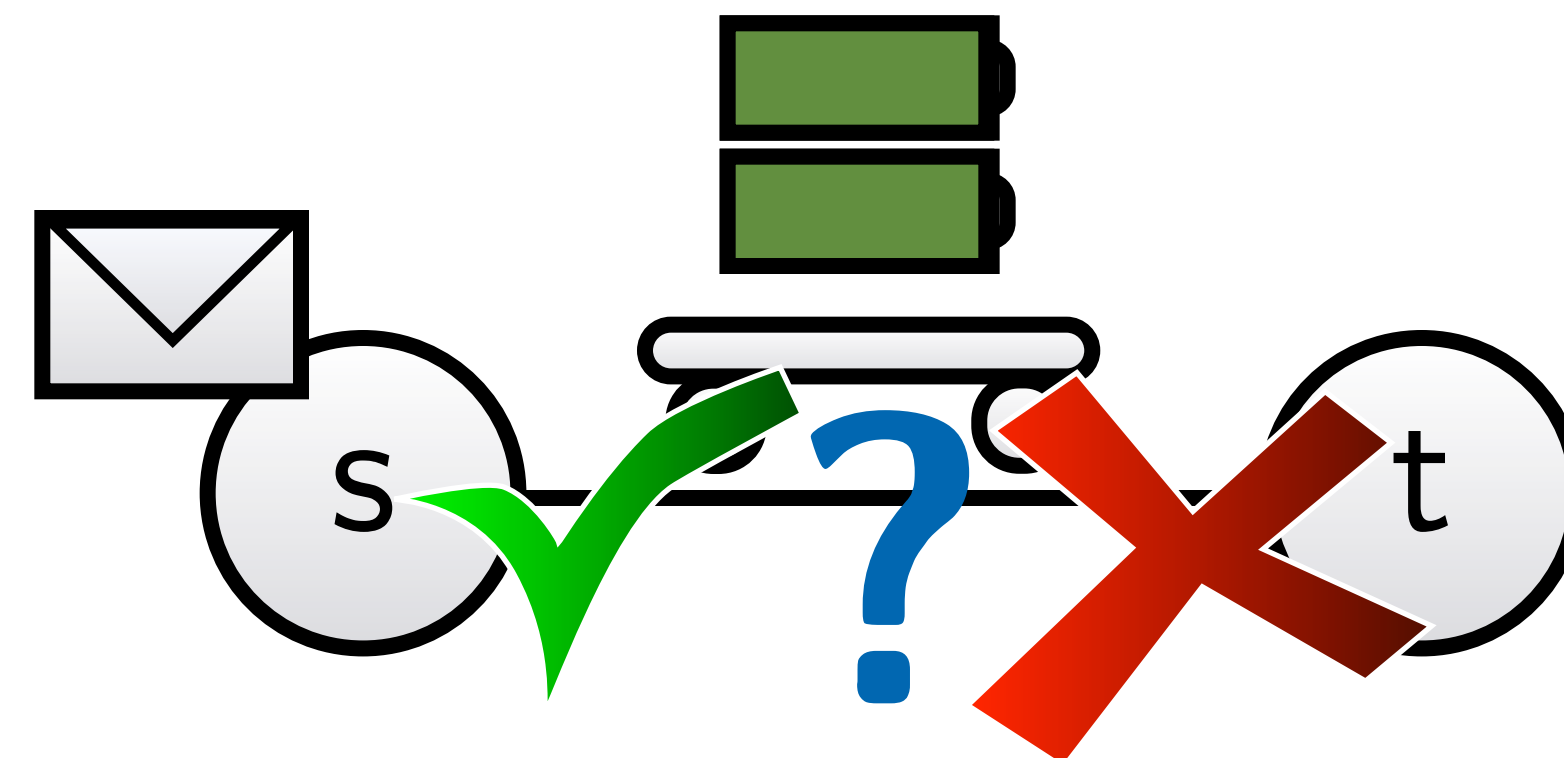
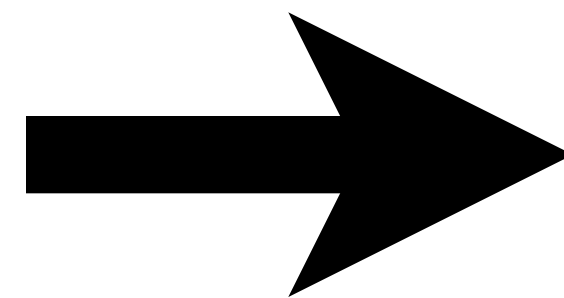
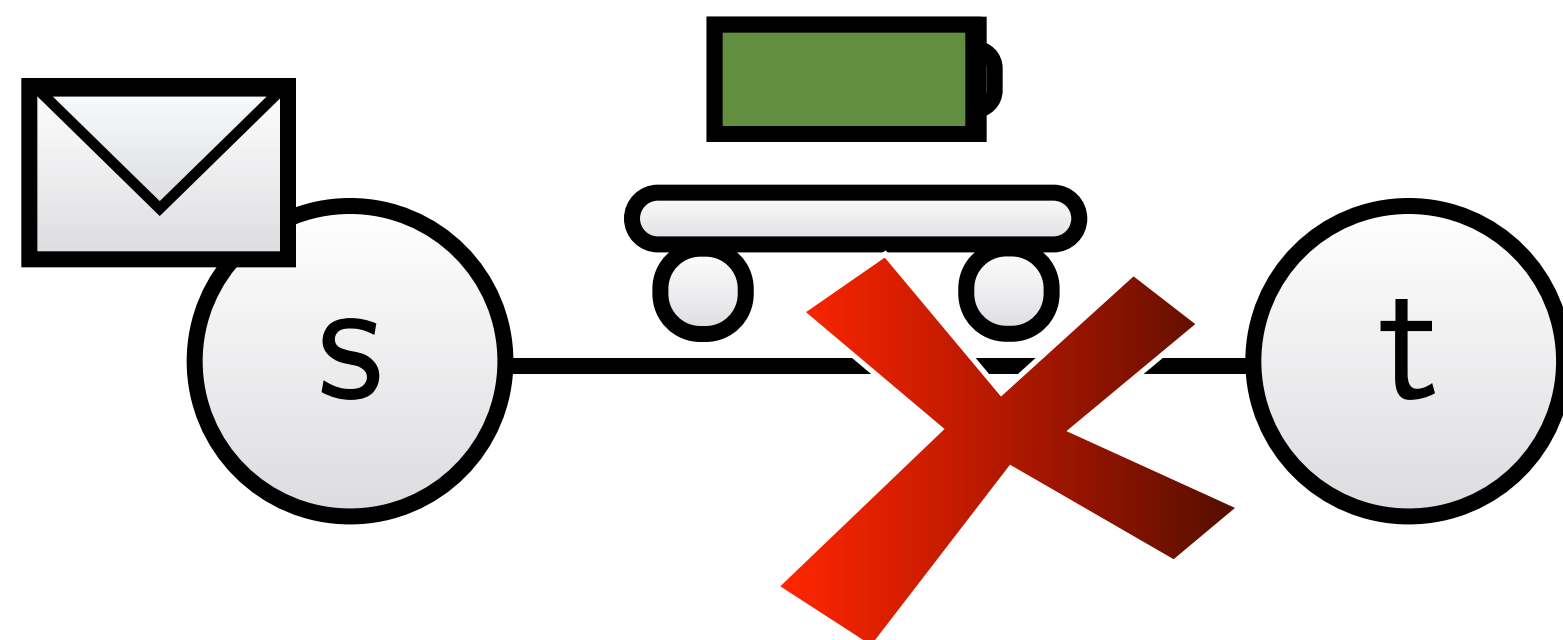
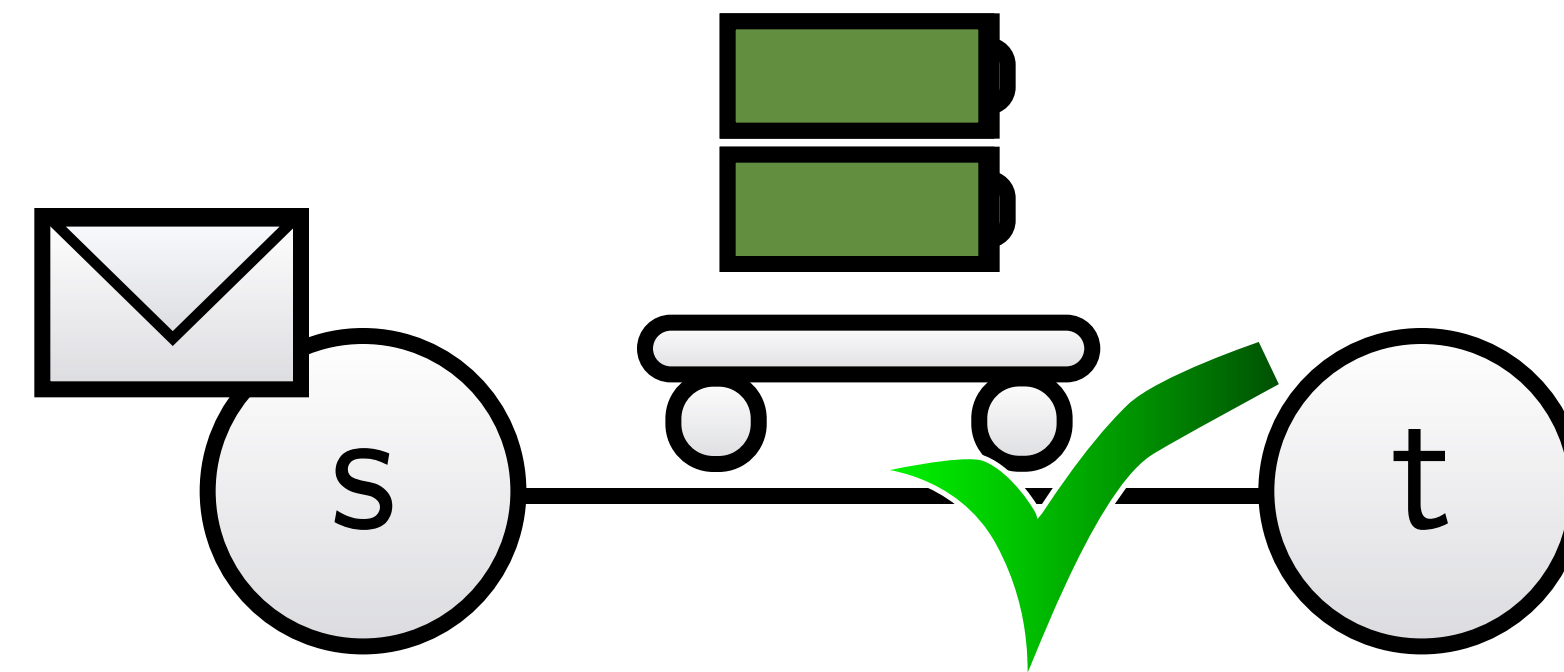


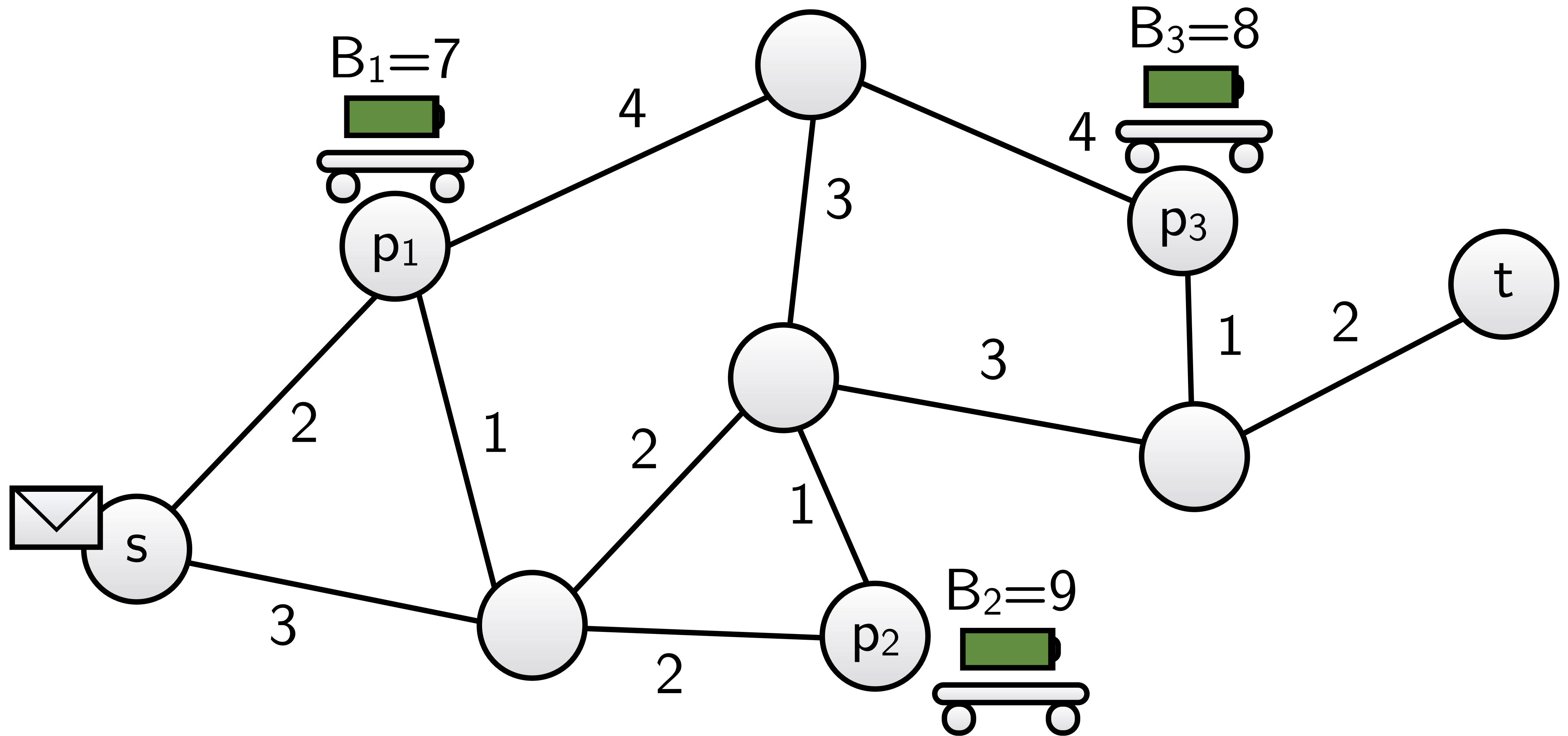
What is a 2-resource-augmented algorithm?

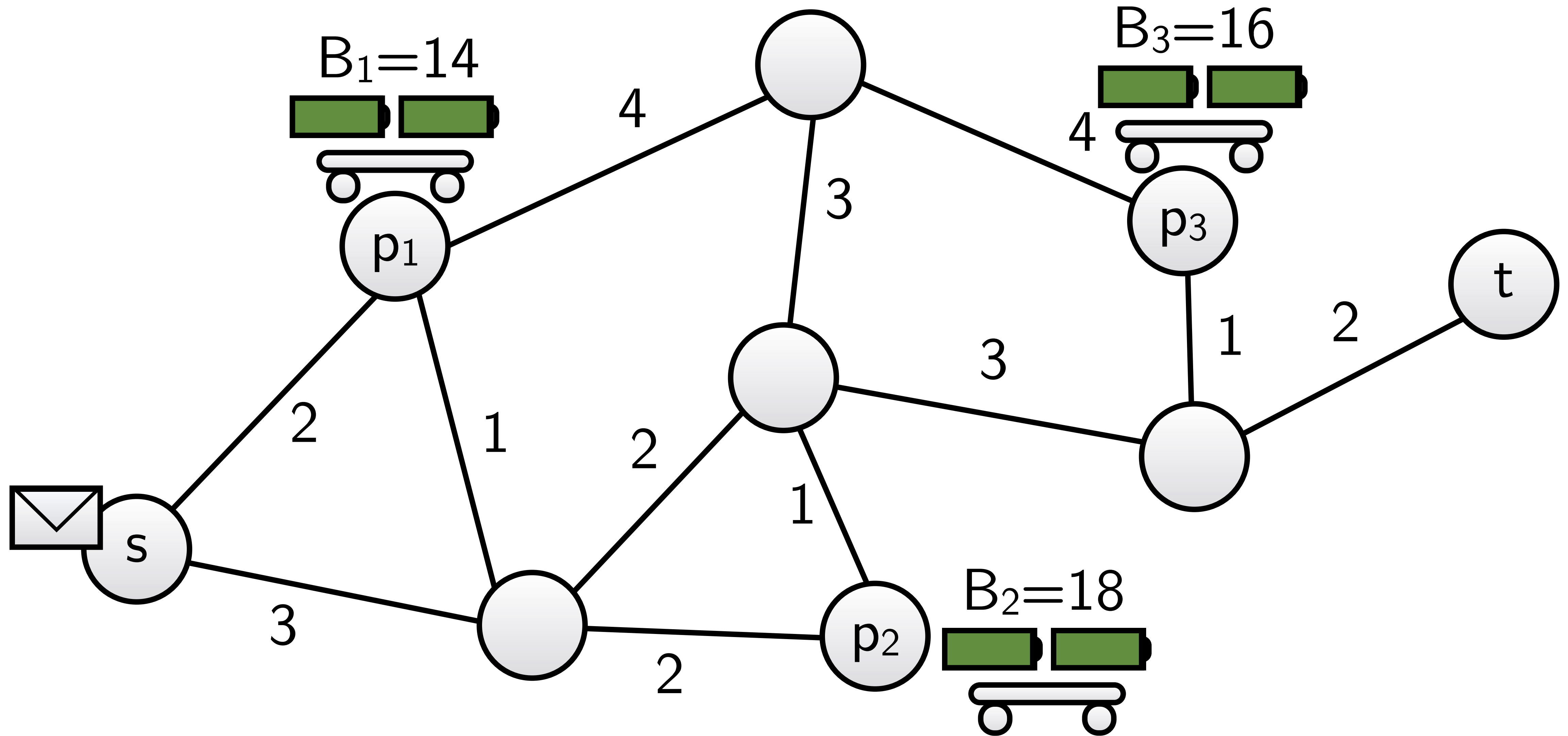
Given:



Algorithm:







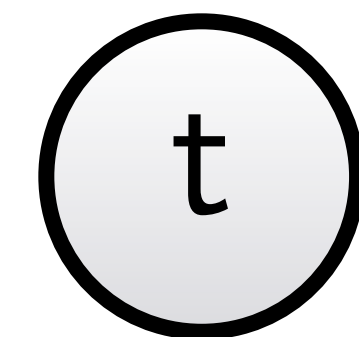
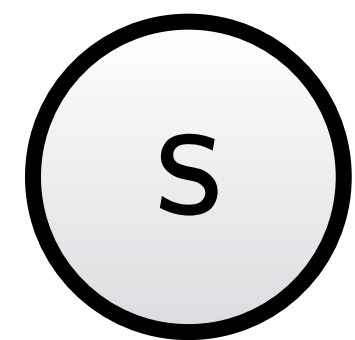
Theorem: We can do it if we are allowed to use at most *twice* the battery power necessary.

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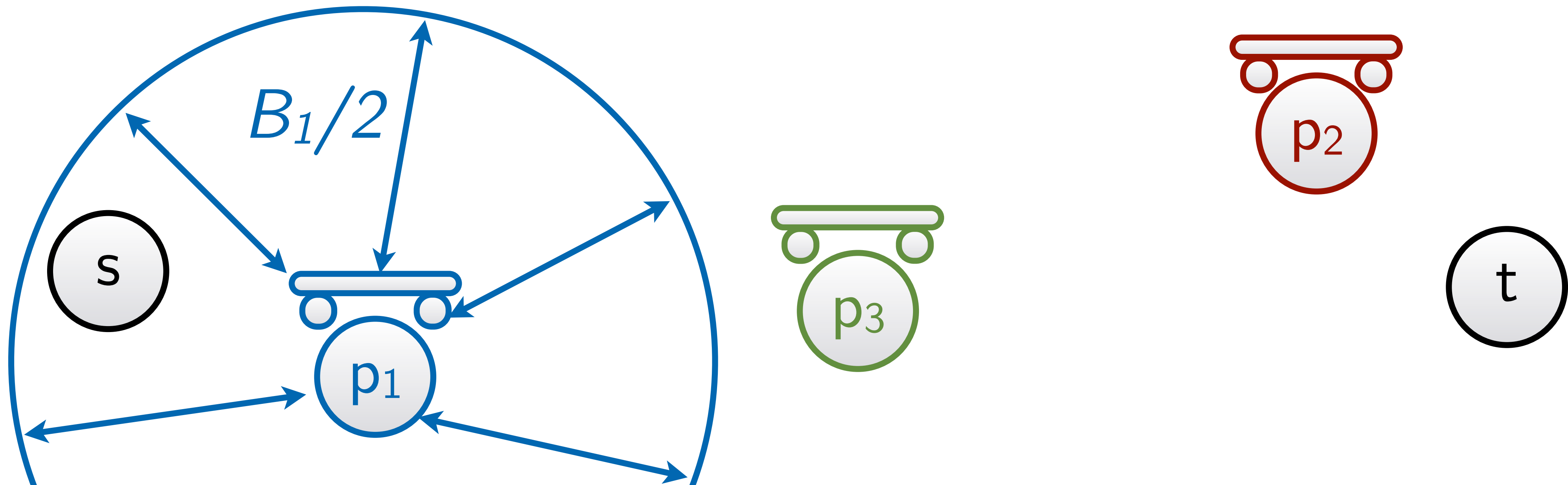
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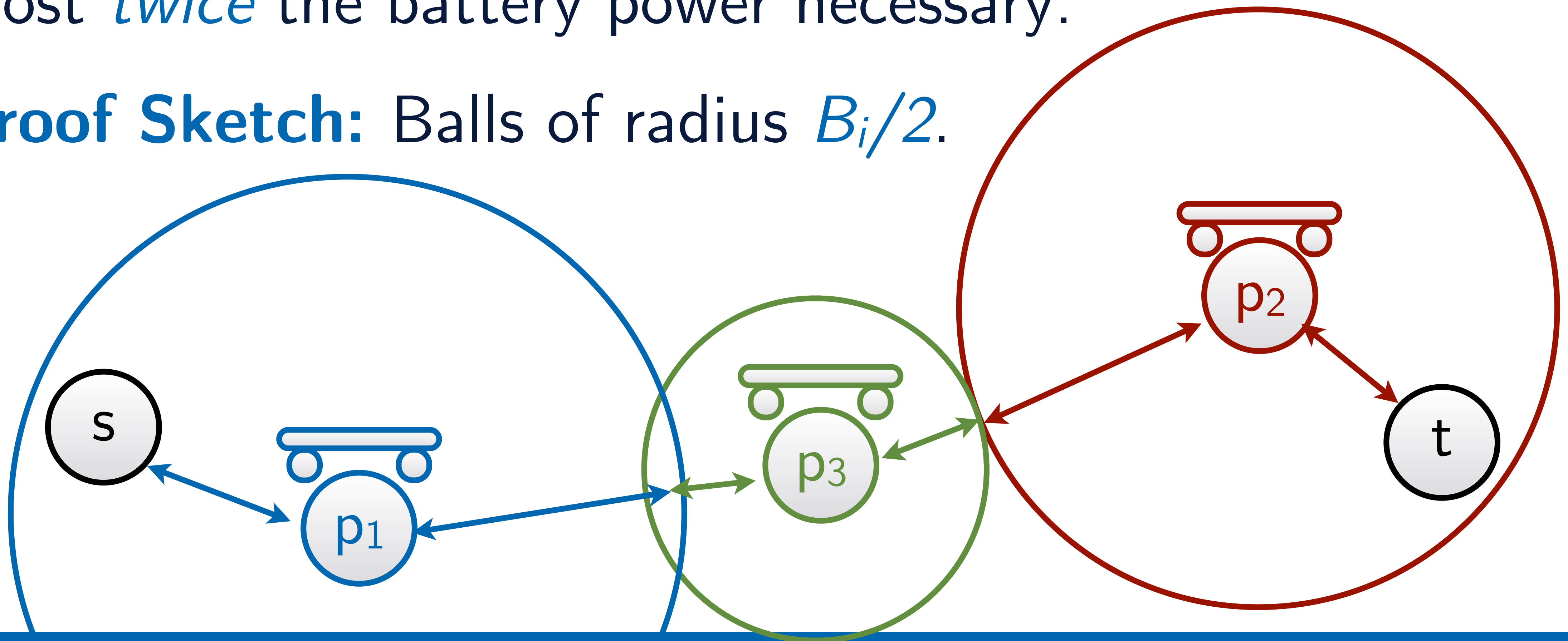
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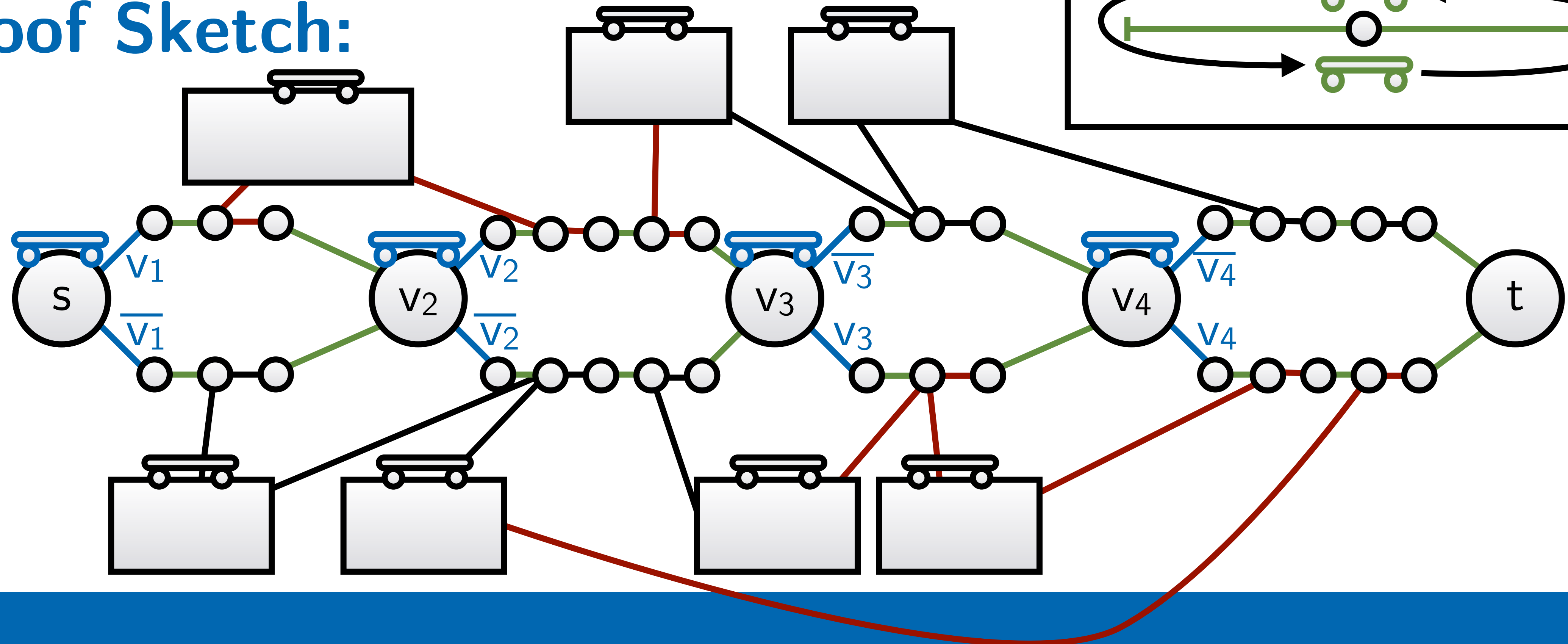
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Theorem: Unless $P=NP$, there is no polynomial-time $(2-\varepsilon)$ -resource augmented algorithm.

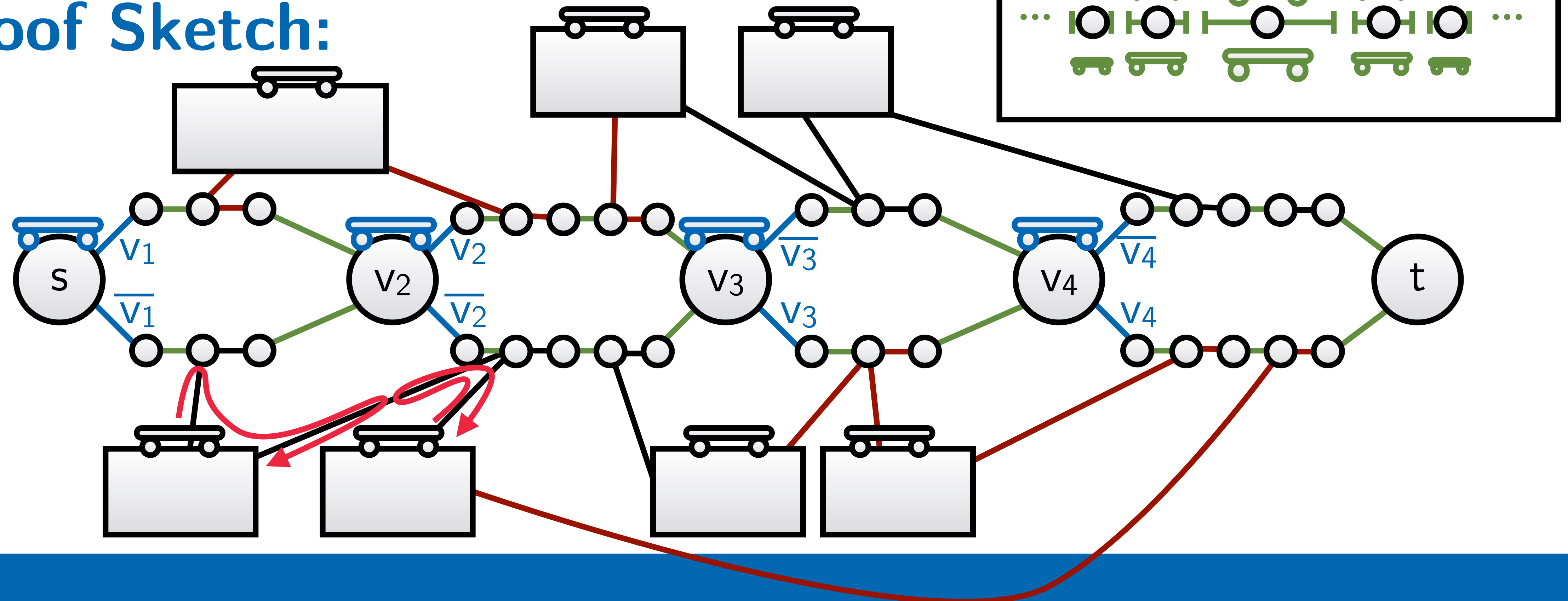
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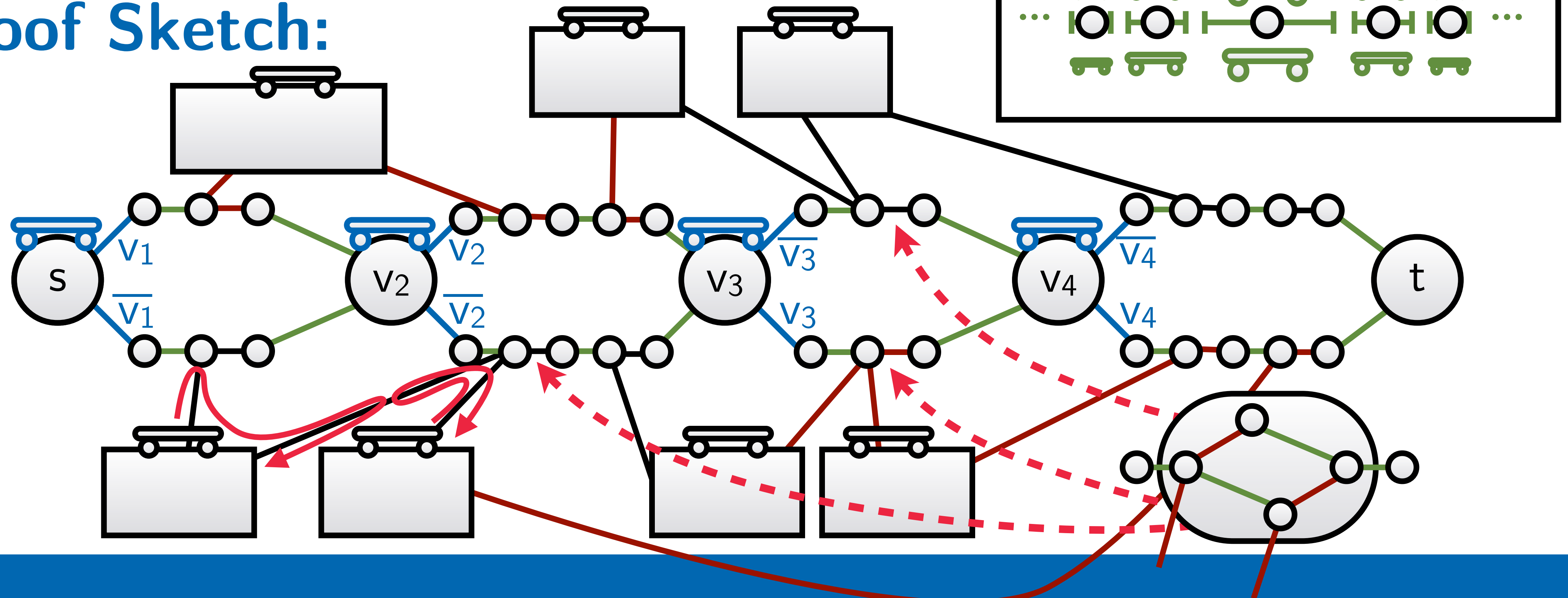
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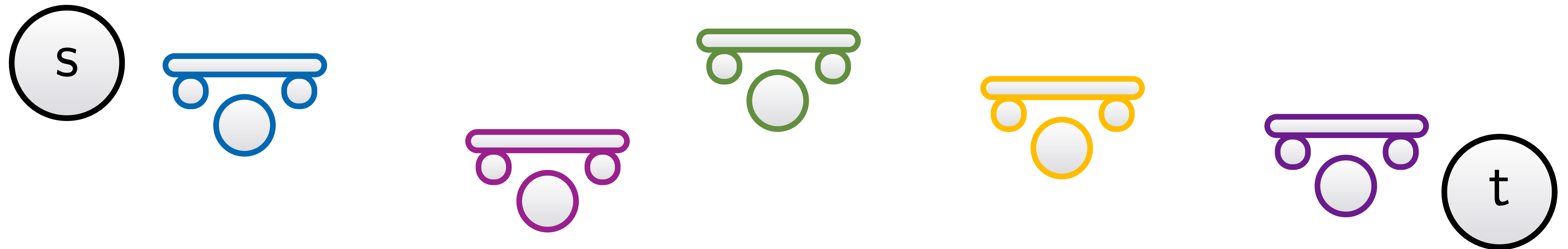


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Contributions

- fast, greedy algorithm for paths and trees
- strong NP-hardness for planar graphs
- 2-resource-augmentation algorithm and it is tight
- more for non-returning case

Future Work

- multiple messages
 - on a line, or
 - with fixed agent order

Thank you!